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GDR REPORTS COMPROMISE EFFORTS, KROLIKOWSKI ARRIVAL

LD101842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Nov, (ADN)--During the deliberations of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act at the Madrid Congress Palace, intensive unofficial consultations between the individual delegations have taken place.

Efforts are being made by the Hungarian and Austrian representatives to work out the draft of a compromise document which will ensure the constructive course of the Madrid meeting in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, head of the GDR delegation and first deputy foreign minister, arrived in the Spanish capital on Sunday evening.

GDR CORRESPONDENT PRAISES SOCIALIST STAND, QUESTIONS U.S. AIM

LD102244 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] What is at stake today in the Congress Palace in Madrid, the last day before the start of the second CSCE follow-up conference, is whether the meeting starting tomorrow can be opened with an agenda promising to take a course serving detente. Guenter Leuschner reports on this morning's meeting attended by diplomats from 33 European and 2 North American countries.

One must indeed discuss how it looks at this moment, because the Congress Palace is today not only a cauldron of rumors by 100 journalists who in the meantime have arrived, but there are also from hour to hour fresh efforts to arrive at an agreement in the last moment on the questions in dispute. More about that later, but let me tell you first: The leaders of the delegations from the socialist countries, state secretaries and deputy foreign ministers, amongst them Herbert Krolikowski from the GDR, have arrived here in the meantime. This fact alone underlines naturally once again the firm will by our side to hold this second follow-up conference as planned, so that in this critical world situation, impulses and more than that can emanate from Madrid for the strengthening of European security, for more security and stability in our area.

During the preparation for the Madrid meeting we have shown much good will, and in our opinion have also submitted very important proposals for detente, so that there can be no doubt about our readiness for a businesslike, constructive debate imbued with a sense of responsibility. The sole prerequisite that must take place, at the latest by tomorrow, is a clarification of the still open questions of the agenda and procedures. One must know how long and about what one is going to talk here.

Fundamentally this has already been laid down in the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act; and if the Western countries, as we have, would adhere to these principles, then the preparatory meeting would not be at all in the situation in which it still finds itself.

This means that no agreement has as of this moment been reached about the questions in dispute, although most intensive talks took place over the weekend and during last night. The most interesting is a compromise jointly worked out by Austria and Hungary, the details of which are not yet known, but which at this moment has been submitted to the NATO countries. This (?conciliation) makes it clear once again what has already been shown during the past few days, but which for example is being carefully silenced by Western propaganda; that socialist and neutral countries are now considerably closer on questions of substance than they are to the United States.

If what I heard just now is correct--that Washington's representatives have already rejected the formulation of the agenda from the Austrian-Hungarian proposal, although it is thus formulated word for word in the Helsinki Final Act--then it shows once again who here builds obstacles, and who up to this moment lacks a modicum of good will.

Because if there is to be agreement by tomorrow here, then it can only be in a compromise, as the whole CSCE process consists of many such sensible compromises.

Blackmail maneuvers, however, are senseless and useless, something the United States should have learned in the meantime. Everything that happened here in recent days indicates that the fate of this Madrid conference--hanging on the will of U.S. pressure on Washington's representatives to understand this and to act accordingly--grows more imperiled literally hour by hour.

U.S. Motives Questioned

LD120026 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Intensive preparatory talks for the Madrid conference have continued in the Spanish capital until late tonight. It seems however that no agreement is as yet in sight on the agenda of the CSCE follow-up conference. A few minutes ago Guenter Leuschner telephoned the following report:

The situation shortly before 2200 is that while throughout the day the well-founded impression prevailed that an agreement was imminent which would allow the Spanish foreign minister to open the Madrid conference officially--although perhaps at a late hour--everything now is again wide open. The reason is this: This afternoon everything hung from the thin thread of the consent of three goverments, among them those of the United States and Britain, to a compromise which seemed as good as complete. This at least was the understanding, to a large extent, among the socialist countries, the neutrals and probably also of most Western states. The final decision from Washington was expected about 1600, but something else seems to have happened. At any rate, late in the afternoon rumors became current among the journalists--which became increasingly more definite--that the West had put forward fresh demands. Who the West might be, and the nature of the demands, was not explained. However, they must be assumed to concern questions on which agreement had already been reached. This made clear what by now is common knowledge, namely that the conference cannot now open on 11 November.

This certainly is not a very gratifying piece of news and gives rise to the same old questions which one had almost decided to forget: Did the United States and a few others here wish to wage a war of nerves until 5 minutes after midnight? Is this a carefully calculated plan, some crafty blackmailing tactic? Or does Washington intend to prevent the opening of the Madrid conference; is it merely looking for a way of putting the blame for this on others?

None of these possible variants is a sign of a sense of responsibility for peace and detente in Europe. One can only hope that a small group of states will not succeed at the last minute in imposing its will on the rest of Europe. Though one can stop the clock inside the conference hall, as was done last night, such a move will not solve a single problem outside its walls.

CSSR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID, HOPE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Review of 'Balance Sheet'

LD101158 Prague CTK in English 1055 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov (CTK)--The Czechoslovak delegation leaves Monday for the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories with a good balance sheet of the implementation of the document.

Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is based consistently on the principles of the Final Act, the implementation of which is in harmony with the Czechoslovak Constitution and a cause of the entire public. The Czechoslovak Government has introduced more than 80 measures and issued some 200 directives in connection with the application of the Final Act provisions. The text of the document was published in more than 1.5 million copies in Czechoslovakia, i.e. more than the total circulation in NATO states.

At present, Czechoslovakia is party to some 2000 bilateral and 600 multilateral agreements. It has signed about 150 agreements on economic cooperation this year alone, and constantly strives for the development of mutually advantageous economic, commercial and scientific-technological relations with Western partners.

Czechoslovakia implements all Final Act provisions concerning cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. For instance, 4000 people were allowed to emigrate from Czechoslovakia for family reasons and more than 600 were allowed to take permanent residence in this country in the first year after the document was signed.

A number of measures have been taken to facilitate travels from and to Czechoslovakia: The number of foreign tourists coming to Czechoslovakia has been growing from year to year and amounted to 18 million last year. Some 10 million Czechoslovak tourists went abroad in 1979. Czechoslovakia is gradually simplifying the procedure of issuing visas to foreign journalists and constantly improving conditions for their work.

Czechoslovakia has 67 cultural agreements with other states, 23 of them with other signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. Within the framework of cultural contacts, Czechoslovakia sent abroad 24,000 people last year, 12,500 of them to Western states, and welcomed 10,000 foreign artists the same year.

Czechoslovakia's approach to the implementation of the Final Act proves that the easing of international tension is the basis of its foreign policy and that it intends to continue fulfilling the Final Act provisions, the only way to translate into reality the idea of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. This is also Czechoslovakia's target at the Madrid meeting.

Knizka on National Stand

LD111218 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, left today for the Madrid meeting on European Security and Cooperation as head of the Czechoslovak delegation. He stated before leaving from Ruzyne Airport to a Prague Radio editor:

[Begin recording] The Madrid meeting, which we consider an integral part of the entire process aimed at deepening international trust and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights between states, could play a positive role in the optimal solution of key European and worldwide problems. Czechoslovakia is ready, in close cooperation with the other socialist states, to do its utmost for the meeting to pass in a constructive spirit, to achieve positive results.

The Madrid meeting is taking place in an atmosphere when the entire international situation has become more complicated as a result of a turn in the foreign-political and military-strategic orientation of the United States and its closest allies. This course represents a serious danger for the whole process of detente and also endangers the results achieved on a European scale after Helsinki. The course of the preparatory meeting has already confirmed that the deliberation in Madrid will be very difficult, that the United States and some other countries intend to use the meeting for their anti-Soviet and antisocialist aims.

On the other hand, the countries of our socialist community assert the acceptance of an agenda and procedures which would represent a balanced division of time and thus facilitate both a mutual exchange of opinions on the fulfillment so far of the obligations of the Helsinki conference and a discussion of further initiatives and proposals representing concrete and positive steps to strengthen security and cooperation in the European Continent. It must be stressed in this connection that the socialist states consider it extremely important to discuss at this meeting the military aspects of European security, and to accept a mandate for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Our ideas on this conference have again been expressed in the communique on the recent meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact member countries in Warsaw. Our attitude to the Madrid meeting shows that the basic direction of our foreign policy lies in the process of detente which is the only reasonable alternative in developments. Our primary task is, therefore, not to allow the Madrid meeting to become a place of (?clashes) and confrontations but to be aimed at deepening the positive developments in the European Continent, to bring forward new and concrete impulses for a further continuation of the process of detente and, above all, for its extension from the political sphere to the military one. [end recording]

SFRY'S SUNDIC: MADRID CSCE 'PLACED BETWEEN TWO THICK WALLS'

LD102124 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] If by 1100 tomorrow the obstacles to a normal beginning of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are removed--that is to say if the participants in the preparatory meeting agree on the agenda, course and the duration of the discussion--this still will not mean that something of substance has changed in the disrupted relations between East and West and in bloc behavior. The present U.S. administration, which was defeated during the recent presidential elections, hardly has any reason to change anything in the stands it supported at the Madrid preparatory meeting, while the USSR, obsessed by deliberations about Reagan and about future U.S. policy, is not ready for concessions either, because the other side is not offering it anything in return. In fact detente as understood by the blocs is acceptable only to the extent it does not place a question mark against the attained positions, so both the West, which gives priority to human rights, and the East, which places the stress on the military aspects of European security, defend or challenge those questions which fit into their concept of European security. That is to say they do not want a discussion on anything which is outside that.

Despite the efforts they have made the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe have so far been unable to reconcile these two extreme positions. By silence or by propaganda rivalry the blocs have blocked the work of the preparatory meeting and have made the European political scene and the policy of relaxation of tension on the old continent dependent on their conduct and mutual haggling. So the Madrid conference has been placed between two thick walls, and peace in Europe put into no man's land.

So, as from tomorrow, as until now, news will be arriving from Madrid which we have read and heard so far, namely that the Western allies insist on one thing and the Eastern on another. The only question is how long will it be so: Until Reagan's move into the White House or possibly even longer. If we are to judge by the present course of the preparatory meeting the prospects that a positive turnabout will occur tomorrow are very small indeed. However, should reason prevail in the conduct of the blocs, which is hard to believe at this time, the Madrid meeting would not be in vain.

But if the fact is not understood and accepted that all aspects of European security are equally important and that they cannot be divided, Europe will continue to live in bloc division and in full uncertainty and extra-European disagreements between the Great Powers will have an increasing impact on the developments in Europe.

True, this does not mean that the events outside Europe are not important for peace in Europe. On the contrary, the conduct of every country-signatory of the Helsinki Final Act, both in Europe and outside Europe, must be in keeping with the obligations assumed in Helsinki, for the simple reason that peace is indivisible. History has taught us that the developments in Europe were of crucial significance for the developments throughout the world, and since the last war which both began and ended in Europe we have had innumerable occasions to be convinced that European peace cannot rest on firm foundations either if the world outside Europe is restless. So even if the Madrid meeting is devoted to security in Europe it must be in the function of the struggle for world peace. If it is not, then any progress attained in Madrid would be transient. Blocs may behave tomorrow as they have done up until now, but they can hardly avoid the responsibility if the Madrid meeting were to be a fiasco.

ROMANIAN PAPERS HOPE CSCE ABSTAINS FROM 'STERILE DEBATES'

AU120955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 12 Nov 80

["The All-European Meeting To Focus on Peoples' Major Desiderata"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov (AGERPRES)--The problems to be debated by the all-European meeting in Madrid--measures of diminishing insecurity factors, of developing cooperation in various domains, of expanding cooperation for solving questions of concern to all the participating states--are of vital importance. They concern the very destinies of the European nations, of peace in Europe and the world over, stressed D. Tinu in a commentary he contributes to the November 11 issue of SCINTEIA.

Referring to the proceedings of the preparatory session which were blocked by procedure artifices generating the insatisfaction of the public opinion, of the peoples on the continent, the author writes: Most of the delegates of the participating states expressed in their addresses the will of the peoples to intensify their efforts for achieving European security as a prerequisite for peace and security throughout the world, especially in conditions of mounting international tension.

The Romanian delegation made persevering efforts advancing judicious proposals that aimed at providing conditions for the preparatory session to fulfill the mandate entrusted to it. Romania has always considered that everything possible should be done for the all-European meeting to begin and unfold properly and for the negotiations to lead to the adoption of efficient measures meant to contribute to the strengthening of all European peoples' security, to the broad development of their cooperation, SCINTEIA writes.

Assessing that all the questions that made the object of the understandings included in the Helsinki Final Act should be discussed at Madrid and that everything done so far should be reviewed, the newspaper points out: What is essential is that one must look ahead and establish what has to be further done for the translation into fact of the Helsinki documents. Particularly, the meeting should open the road to tangible measures conducive to the reduction of arming, to concrete steps towards military disengagement and disarmament on the continent. As known, Romania attaches great importance to the organization of a conference on disarmament in Europe. At the same time, she declares for other concrete understandings in the fields of economic collaboration, energy included, transports and environmental protection, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration.

The fact is of utmost importance that the proceedings of the meeting be characterized by a constructive spirit of understanding and cooperation, while diversions into collateral issues, sterile debates and exchanges of accusations and incriminations are avoided, the aforesaid newspaper points out stressing that the European peoples expect the proceedings to concentrate on the fundamental aspects on which the enhancement of confidence and understanding, the broad development of collaboration and the consolidation of detente depend.

A commentary on the same topic signed by M. Moarcas in ROMANIA LIBERA points out that under the current, particularly critical international circumstances and taking account of the experience of the previous Belgrade meeting which marked a regress as compared with the all-European conference in Helsinki, the fresh meeting is called upon to show realism, lucidity and political wisdom, a sense of high responsibility for the destinies of the continent and of the world. The author pleads for the overcoming of useless polemics and sterile discussions, for the renunciation of accusations and reciprocal labellings, of the tendencies of advancing bloc outlooks and mentalities which are altogether alien from the peoples' legitimate aspirations, from understanding, detente and collaboration in conditions of genuine security and peace.

BUDAPEST: WESTERN VIEW OF CSCE TALKS DOES NOT SERVE DETENTE

LD110018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Elemer Csak's dispatch from Madrid on the preparatory talks for the CSCE]

[Excerpt] The official talks were chaired today by Dr Janos Petran, ambassador and head of the Hungarian delegation. He is playing an active role in the coordination of different points of view.

The conduct of the Western countries in the last phase of the preparatory period is characteristized by an increasing degree of maneuvering and the situation is changing more or less hour by hour. While, for example, a smaller group of representatives of NATO, the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and of neutral states gathered together for coordinating talks, Griffin Bell, the new head of the U.S. delegation has also appeared in public. He held a press conference which was moderate in tone and had faith in the future of the conference. A little later, however, this point of view was served up in such a way as to declare that the socialist countries would be responsible for a possible fiasco.

There is a clear intention on the part of the West to turn the Madrid conference into a tribunal where the sides are called to account and thus make it a debating forum that does not serve detente. If the socialist countries are not prepared to accept this then the responsibility can be laid on their side.

What is still at stake then is whether this further conference, designed to continue the work of Helsinki and Belgrade, is about to open tomorrow or not. According to all the signs, a decision about this will be reached in Madrid only during the night.

PARTY DAILY HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AU071607 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 80

["The Teachings of October Are Always Relevant--editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial, which reads: In the historic calendar of the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples everywhere in the world, November 7, the day of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is, undoubtedly, the most remarkable event. November 7, 1917 embodied for the first time in practice the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, proved that the proletarian revolution and the overthrow of capitalism are realized fully even in a single country, that socialism is the future of mankind. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed: "The triumph of the October Revolution in Russia marked the beginning of the great epoch in the history of mankind, that of transition from capitalism to socialism. Since that time, socialism from a scientific theory, was transformed into a vivid reality, which, despite the revisionist betrayal has fully shown its indisputable superiority over the capitalist order in all the fields."

The October Revolution, with the example of the Russian proletariat, showed to the proletarians of all the world the sole road of their liberation from oppression and exploitation, their transformation into a dominant class. Under the direct influence of the October Revolution, the worker movement was extended and strengthened a great deal everywhere in the world. The proletariat created the new communist parties which kicked off the opportunism of the Second International and created the Third Communist International. The triumphant ideas of Marxism-Leninism were spread in width and depth. The liberation movement of the oppressed peoples assumed a powerful drive which led to the destruction of the colonial system of imperialism.

The Leninist ideas of the October Revolution are always relevant in the P.S.R. of Albania

Under the direct influence of the October Revolution, the democratic movement assumed a new impetus and the first communist groups were formed also in Albania. The teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of the October Revolution became the ideological basis of the founding of the Communist Party of Albania and its correct line which led to the triumph of our people's revolution. The Leninist ideas of the October Revolution are always relevant in the P.S.R. of Albania. They are implemented, enriched and carried forward with loyalty by the PLA with its entire internal and external political line, accomplishing always with honour its revolutionary duty, nationally and internationally, in the triumphant march on the road of socialism and communism.

The preparation, organisation and the triumph of the October Revolution are closely linked with the name of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin

The preparation, organisation and the triumph of the October Revolution are closely linked with the name of the great leader of the world proletariat, the genius of the revolution, V. I. Lenin and the faithful continuator of his work, the great proletarian Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary, J. V. Stalin, who, in irreconcilable struggle with various enemies and renegades, defended Leninism and the ideas of the October Revolution. [paragraph continues]

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the socialist transformation of the society was carried out with success, the liquidation of the exploitation of man by man and the equality among the nations became a reality in the Soviet Union. Within a short period of time, colossal victories were achieved in all the fields of country's life, which astonished the world. The centuries-long dreams of millions of people the world over came true.

The Khrushchevite revisionists
abandoned and trampled the ideas
and teachings of October under foot

The Khrushchevite Revisionists, who, as Comrade Enver Hoxha clearly shows in the book "The Khrushchevites" too, came to power in the Soviet Union through putsch and tricks following Stalin's death, abandoned and trampled the ideas and teachings of October under foot. Gradually they destroyed all the great victories achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. The dictatorship of the proletariat at home was replaced with the savage dictatorship of the new Soviet bourgeoisie. The Soviet working class not only that is no longer the owner of the means of production, but it is subjected to a greater exploitation than under the Tzarist domination. The Bolshevik party was turned into a "party of the entire people"; that is, into a party of the new Soviet bourgeoisie, where the cast of bureaucrats and technocrats make the law. The so much powerful Soviet economy of the time of Stalin is seriously in the grip of general crisis of the capitalist system. The Kremlin revisionist clique, too, is compelled to admit, the great difficulties of the Soviet capitalist economy.

With regard to their foreign policy, the Kremlin leaders have turned the Soviet Union into an imperialist superpower, which collaborates and contends with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism for hegemony and domination in the world. For their own expansionist and enslaving aims, the Soviet social-imperialists do not stop even before the ugliest crimes against the freedom and independence of the peoples. Their fascist aggression against Czechoslovakia was followed by the military interference against Afghanistan last year. Almost a year is being completed since the time that the Soviet occupation troops are killing innocent and freedom-loving Afghan people.

The duty of the Marxist-Leninists is
to assist the enslaved Soviet working
class and people to again take the
field of battle and reestablish the
dictatorship of the proletariat

Under these conditions, the duty of the genuine Marxist-Leninists and proletarian revolutionaries is to tear off the demagogical masks of the Moscow revisionist clique, to expose and combat it with might and main, to enhance the vigilance of the peoples against it and to assist the enslaved Soviet working class and people to again take the field of battle, to again hoist the red banner of the revolution in their country, to reestablish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Teachings which illuminate the road
to the revolutionary and liberation
movement in the world even nowadays

At present, when the cause of the revolution and national liberation of the peoples is not just an aspiration and a future prospect, but also a problem taken up for solution, the teachings of October, which embody the universal laws of the transition from capitalism to socialism are today more relevant than ever. Such teachings of Marxism-Leninism, which passed the test of fire in the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Lenin, such as those on the leading role of the working class in alliance with the peasantry and the other working strata, and the inseparable leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the communist party, the overthrow of the bourgeoisie through the violent revolution, the destruction of the bourgeois state machine and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, etc., retain their validity and illuminate the road to the revolutionary and liberation movement in the world even nowadays. [paragraph continues]

It is precisely against these vital teachings, which constitute the essence of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of scientific socialism, that all the modern revisionists, Soviet and Yugoslav, Chinese and Eurocommunist, have risen today.

No people, no proletariat and no communist and workers' party has assumed the power without bloodshed and without violence

The Soviet revisionists, who pose as followers of the October Revolution, at their 20th congress came out with the opportunist thesis on the "peaceful transition to socialism". Comrade Enver Hoxha exposed this revisionist thesis at the Moscow meeting, stressing that "no people, no proletariat and no communist and workers' party has assumed the power without bloodshed and without violence". The Yugoslav revisionists too, the "Eurocommunist" ones etc, dish out various reformist ways to pass onto their specific "socialism" or "with human face", which derives from the voting card, the "historic compromises", "pluralist democracy" and bourgeois constitutions, etc, but in no way from the revolution. The latter is for the "revisionists without gloves"--"the Eurocommunists", even anachronic, a merely Russian phenomenom, without relevant value, which has its place only in museum.

With their theory of "three worlds," the Chinese revisionists have erased the revolution

The Chinese revisionists, too, who have denied the teachings of October, replaced it with the socalled cultural revolution, the experience of which they tried to impose also on the Marxist-Leninist parties, with their theory of the "three worlds", which calls on the working class and peoples not to rise in the revolution, but to join the bourgeoisie of their countries, with U.S. and world imperialism, with the reactionary and fascist regimes to fight only one enemy, Soviet social-imperialism. They have erased the revolution.

It is indispensable to intensify still more the struggle against Khrushchevite revisionism and raise it onto a higher scale

The betrayal of modern revisionism and the wide spread of anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary "theories" of the revisionists, who are saboteurs of the revolution and "watchdog" of capitalism, laid down to the genuine Marxist-Leninists the indispensability of a resolute and uninterrupted struggle to expose and smash them, to liberate the masses from every poisonous revisionist influence and to prepare the subjective factor of the revolution. Our Party of Labour has considered and considers this struggle as a great revolutionary duty. Particularly, it has made it clear, that in the future too, without forgetting at any moment the struggle against the other revisionist trends, it will consistently wage the ideological and political struggle to expose Soviet revisionism and social-imperialism to the end. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, Khrushchevite revisionism always remains the most dangerous, the most diabolic, the most threatening revisionism, because it is a revisionism with mask, which preserves its outside socialist appearances, and dominant ideology in a state such as the Soviet Union, which represents a big imperialist power with numerous means and possibilities. Therefore, it is indispensable to intensify still more the struggle against Khrushchevite revisionism and raise it onto a higher scale.

The immortal ideas of the October Revolution can be subdued neither by bourgeois violence, nor by the undermining activity of the renegades from Marxism-Leninism

The counter-revolutionary turn which occurred in the Soviet Union and in some other countries brought about a great damage to the revolution and socialism in the world. But this is only a zigzag, a temporary turn on the incessant road of the revolution, which in no way can hinder the course of history forge ahead. Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "Although socialism has been overthrown in the Soviet Union and other countries where the counter-revolution triumphed, this does not prove that Marxism-Leninism has been defeated and invalidated, as the bourgeoisie and revisionists claim.... The counter-revolutions which have been carried out and the obstacles which emerge can prolong the existence of the old exploiting system to some extent. But they are powerless to halt the march of human society towards its socialist future". The immortal ideas of the October Revolution can be subdued neither by bourgeois violence, nor the undermining activity of the renegades from Marxism-Leninism. The October teachings and its ideas are fostered with every passing day in the minds of all the genuine Marxist-Leninists, who hold aloft the banner of the revolution and communism which has been thrown away by the revisionist parties.

The ideas of the October Revolution are and will always remain the triumphant banner, which has led and leads our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in the struggle to uninterruptedly forge ahead the cause of the revolution and socialism, to strengthen and safeguard the dictatorship of proletariat in socialist Albania, for the defence and triumph of Marxism-Leninism, in an irreconcilable principled struggle against the imperialist-revisionist enemies of all hues.

WEST 'PRESSURES' EASTERN EUROPE WITH 'GIGANTIC' CAPITAL EXPORTS

AU081427 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Nov 80 p 4

[L Cuci article: "Growing Penetration of Western Capital in the Revisionist Countries of East Europe"]

[Excerpts] The modern revisionists who are in power in the East European countries have opened up the gates to a flood of Western capital into their countries' economy.

What characterizes the penetration of Western capital into these countries at present is the fact that this phenomenon has assumed gigantic proportions.

Moscow needs foreign investments to secure modern Western technology for the development of the extractive and processing industries, as well as to free funds needed to engage in the unbridled arms race. Realizing the Soviet Union's economic weakness, its urgent need for technology and, particularly, its great need to release internal resources for arms, international imperialism is striving to make the most of the situation. The United States and other capitalist countries are granting credits to the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries and investing their capital in the economy of those countries, drawing large profits. These investments are also made easier owing to the fact that in these times of crisis West European capital seeks to expand economically wherever it can. What we have in the relations between the West and East constitutes a close mesh of common interests which have taken the form of stable economic links and have been transformed into an internal law of the current socioeconomic development of the imperialist and revisionist countries. It is natural that the pace of the development of this continued linkage between the West and the revisionist East or between individual countries depends on various international circumstances, on the agreements or disagreements between the superpowers. The exacerbation of Soviet-American relations as a result of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan thus led to the American embargo on various items of equipment and high technology.

The efforts of the Soviet social imperialists to increase their links with other imperialist powers, as well as the penetration of their capital into the Soviet capitalist economy, was a reaction to this embargo.

This so-called system of East-West "economic cooperation" is based on the financing of Western credits, loans and capital investments in the East. The countries of Eastern Europe, on their part, are not only compelled to supply Western countries with raw and other natural resources, but have also mortgaged their future by incurring huge debts in the West. The total amount of the indebtedness of the CEMA countries this year has reached $80 billion, the Soviet Union and Poland accounting for half of this, while the GDR owes $10 billion, Hungary $7.1 billion and so forth.

The revisionist leaders of those countries are trying to give the impression that foreign capital investments in their countries and the indebtedness incurred are simple problems which do not constitute a danger to their countries, without complications of a political or economic nature. It is obvious, however, that the imperialist powers will never provide credits and make investments unless they see some economic benefit. In his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," Comrade Enver Hoxha, speaking about the dangers inherent in foreign imperialist "aid" and credits, states: "This is not only a question of the percentage of profit made by the capitalist country. In providing credits, the capitalist country also introduces into the country which accepts 'aid' its way of life, its capitalist way of thinking, it creates bases and spreads like the oil slick on the cabbage, weaves its spider's web and the spider always sits in the middle of it and sucks the blood of all the flies falling into it, as has happened in Yugoslavia and as is currently happening in the Soviet Union."

In addition, under the conditions of the severe economic crisis that has gripped the capitalist and revisionist world, these links that have been established between foreign and domestic capital provide the former with the opportunity of unloading part of the burden of this crisis onto the latter. These and other facts show clearly that the national economy and wealth of these [revisionist] countries are now linked through numerous threads to the international capitalist market and all its conjunctures. In addition to the internal crises of the fully restored capitalist system prevailing in those countries, the general crisis of the international capitalist system--which is clearly reflected in constant failures in industry, agriculture, rising prices, unemployment, inflation and the constant decline in the living standards of the working masses--also exert its direct pressure.

CONTINUAL STRUGGLE AGAINST 'ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS' URGED

AU091921 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Struggle Each Day Against Alien Manifestations 'With a Brush' and Not Just Once 'With an Earthquake'"]

[Text] The creation of the new man with healthy, revolutionary traits and views is a great victory for the party during these 40 years or so since its foundation. In all their activity at work and in life, our people are guided by the teachings of our party and Comrade Enver, by the Marxist-Leninist principles which have become the ruling ideology. They believe, work, create and struggle day and night without tiring, for the good of the people, the homeland and socialism.

Achievements in this sphere are indeed colossal. But the education of the new man, which constitutes one of the party's basic tasks is a long, interrelated and comprehensive process. It is achieved by mastering the party's teachings through work to fulfill tasks, learning and training for defense, by taking an active part in correctly waging the class struggle and in all endeavors to build and defend socialism.

Our country is building socialism under conditions of unheard-of savage imperialist-revisionist siege, which continually exerts general pressure on our people. On the other hand, remnants of petit-bourgeois psychology and old ideologies which arise from the depths of centuries have not yet been totally rooted out of the people's consciousness. They serve as a bridge for alien manifestations, for the liberal winds which also hurl themselves against our coast from all sides. All this results, from time to time, in various people bearing these alien manifestations, which, if allowed and not prevented, carry great dangers for the fate of the revolution and socialism.

It is true that the party organizations and under their leadership, the mass organizations of youth, trade unions, the democratic front and their other instruments, have dealt blows to those manifestations by waging a correct ideological class struggle. Especially after the fourth AWP Central Committee plenum in 1973 and the Seventh AWP Congress, great and productive work and struggle were carried out to protect the proletarian outlook and morality and socialist national culture in order to perfect the moral-political traits of our people. But in pursuing this struggle, a campaign mentality often manifests itself, concern is concentrated in a one-sided manner in fulfilling economic duties alone. This concern and attention is necessary and should be further extended because fulfilling and surpassing the objectives of the state plans is a prime duty. But it is doubly inexcusable to weaken the struggle against alien manifestations because "we are concerned with production": In this way, people are not educated as they should be and the plans remain unfulfilled.

Alien manifestations do not germinate unexpectedly. They grow slowly, before people's eyes, but it should not in any way be made an excuse for accepting them into one's environment, for not noticing them even though they are before us each day. It is extremely damaging to accept into one's environment that which is alien and not socialist.

For example, there are people who go along with favoritism, who do favors or incorrectly intervene on behalf of their own social or family circle, who leave no stone unturned in finding a "friend" in order to procure a more comfortable job, to gain study benefits to which they are not entitled, to get a house before their turn or more than belongs to them and so forth. Some of these people are also communists and cadres. The people know these cases, they know who acts in such an illegal way and also say so, but a stand is not always taken against those who trample on the party's principles and norms and laws of the state.

All the party's work in this sphere should aim at continually keeping healthy public opinion alert, at using the striking force of that opinion against every alien manifestation and indifferent or liberal attitude toward it. It is a fact that we have healthy youth in our country, faithful to the party and socialism. But bad behavior at work and socially is noticed here and there among some immature youths--untoward acts condemnable by proletarian morals in the streets or in various public places. And the necessary stand is not always adopted by people present. It is not permissible for anyone to remain silent, to idly look on incorrect attitudes which touch and spoil our people's consciousness. It is the duty of every worker, every citizen to intervene in such cases in the proper way, with the aim of not allowing anyone to behave badly, of correcting and persuading anyone who does not implement the norms, regulations and laws of the state. And if one or the other does not obey, he should be shown the people's force and the laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As the party recommends, it is necessary to increase the efforts of the party organizations and the mass organization under their leadership, from the Young Pioneers organization to the state, judicial and prosecuting organs, cultural institutions and so forth, on the basis of the wealth of good experience which can be found everywhere.

Their cooperation should be strengthened, so that the educational and preventive force against alien manifestations is increased in a united front. For example, there are people without work or even specialist workers who exercise their profession privately after work. Such an act is to be condemned. The acts of those people who have their work done in this crooked way with such specialists are no less to be condemned. In this case it is necessary to have healthy cooperation, for example, between the trade union organizations in the enterprises which employ specialists who exercise their profession illegally, and the front organizations in the blocks and quarters where those who choose that incorrect road for private work live. But also in this way cooperation with prosecuting organs is required because we are dealing with a transgression of socialist laws as well as with state organs in order to strengthen state control over the protection and proper use of social property, because such specialists often work privately with the state's property which they acquire in various ways. In addition it is necessary to take all measures to further improve communal and trade services and so forth. In many cases their work is weak, they do not meet citizens' requirements in time and with quality. That sometimes becomes an excuse for the latter to attempt to meet their needs in this sphere illegally with those who work privately.

Time and time again, revolutionary and valuable initiatives have been taken in the struggle against alien manifestations, such as the initiatives to perfect the moral trait of the youth, to cleanse the consciousness of scum and so forth. But are these followed up regularly? In some cases they are forgotten; formal work is done once in a while for sensation. One thing is clear: Not everyone has the correct assessment of the dangers and consequences of alien manifestations of this nature, of the concepts and tastes of our people for work and life; and also some do not yet have a clear, real and tangible conception of the imperialist-revisionist siege and its consequences, although they may talk about it a lot. Revolutionary initiatives should be kept alive and be followed up by the youth, front and other mass organizations according to the special problems with which each organization is concerned. The aim is that enduring, deep and steadfast work should be done for the continual revolutionary education of the people, using all suitable forms: Person to person discussions, revolutionary debates, pamphlets and so forth. Tangible, deep and continual work should be done to discover the profound reasons for those manifestations and to make an impression on the people, instead of running to put out particular "fires." The "bad weed" should not merely cut, but rooted out, alien concepts should be thrashed, and healthy, revolutionary convictions should be created among people, so that alien manifestations will be successfully opposed and prevented.

In this work and struggle we should always take into consideration the party's suggestions that we must struggle each day against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes toward them "with a brush" instead of once "with an earthquake."

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS ON SOVIET-POLISH MANEUVERS

AU092035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] It is reported that combined Soviet-Polish maneuvers have been held for some days on Polish territory. In the meantime, as it has been reported, high military (?envoys) of Soviet social-imperialism recently made tours of certain Eastern European countries. There have been many reports on the maneuvers, and likewise on the visits of the (?Soviet) marshals and generals. News agencies, referring to official sources, emphasize that they are being made within the scope of the Warsaw Pact and that they serve to further strengthen cooperation in the military sphere. But all this feverish military activity cannot be covered up. It is an obvious fact that the military maneuvers in Poland began immediately after the talks held in Moscow between the high Kremlin leaders and their vassals in Warsaw. The whole development of events has shown that after every visit, every meeting, the Soviet social-imperialists have further strengthened their control and have further developed their (?ties) to vassal countries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU101427 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed the furthering of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in all spheres of life.

The development of bilateral relations so far has been assessed as successful and dynamic.

Topical international issues, too, were on the agenda of the talks.

At the meeting, which was attended also by Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister, information was exchanged on the problems currently facing Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Zhivkov Luncheon

AU101935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, gave a luncheon in honor of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers.

Official Talks

AU101940 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA)--Talks between the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, Mr Lubomir Strougal, started here today.

It was noted with ssatisfaction that the two sides are completely unanimous both on the questions of bilateral relations and construction of the developed socialist society, and on the problems of international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

The two governments' leaders stressed the determining role of the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak on the integral development of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations.

It was underlined that these relations expand and deepen in all spheres of life within the framework of the Warsaw treaty organization and the CMEA and on the basis of the long-term interparty, intergovernment and interdepartment agreements.

Special attention was paid to economic cooperation. The considerable increase of trade in the current five-year period and the growing proportion of machinery in bilateral deliveries, as well as the growing share of specialized and industrial joint production in bilateral trade were pointed out as proof to its successful development.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Lubomir Strougal discussed a number of questions pertaining to the further expansion and strengthening of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation.

On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were: Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Marin Yotov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and different Bulgarian specialists.

On the Czechoslovak side took part Mr Josef Simon, deputy-chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, Mr Dusan Spacil, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, etc.

Todorov Dinner

AU102116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers. The dinner was attended by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov and Drazha Vulcheva, as well as by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by ministers, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials from the BCP Central Committee. The officials accompanying the CSSR premier were also present.

The dinner was also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries--Zhivkov Popov and Jaroslav Hejna.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Comrades Stanko Todorov and Lubomir Strougal proposed toasts.

Press Conference in Sofia

LD112132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met in Sofia today for final talks and signed the final document.

At a brief press conference they then assessed the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian talks. Comrade Strougal noted that, according to the results of the talks, one can expect a dynamic development of relations between the two countries. He stressed that both countries have absolutely identical views on the international situation. Agreement has also been achieved on the forms of cooperation for the period until 1985. Lubomir Strougal stated that the two sides are not yet satisfied with the development of exchanges of goods where reserves still prevail and that it was necessary to exert all efforts to utilize them.

Stanko Todorov stated that his assessment of the working talks is in agreement with the Czechoslovak premier. He said that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria is developing successfully and possesses all prerequisites to be even more advantageous to both countries.

After the brief press conference Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov left by air with their Czechoslovak and Bulgarian entourages for the town of Shumen.

Visit to Shumen

AU111903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already reported, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Shumen today. After visiting the Madara truck manufacturing combine, the two government leaders met the Shumen Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the Shumen Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. They heard a report by Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug Party Committee. After that, Lubomir Strougal and Stanko Todorov spoke about the prospects for developing mutual cooperation and also expressed satisfaction with the achievements of the Madara combine. The position and great significance of the Shumen Okrug in cooperation between the two countries during the next 5-year period was also stressed. Shumen Okrug is expected to maintain 15 percent of the trade between Bulgaria and the CSSR.

Documents Signed

AU111425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The talks between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers, continued at the Boyana Residence today. The leaders of Bulgaria and of the CSSR later signed a memorandum on the talks they had conducted. An agreement on trade and payments between the two countries up to 1985 was also signed.

Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, ministers and the officials accompanying the head of the CSSR Government attended the signing ceremony.

Departure 11 Nov

AU112028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Council of Ministers; Josef Simon, deputy premier of the CSSR Government; Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and the other officials accompanying the head of the Czechoslovak Government during his friendly business visit to Bulgaria, left Bulgaria today.

At Turgovishte Airport the Czechoslovak guests were cordially seen off by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of metallurgy, and by other officials.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA MEETS WITH TANCHEV

AU101837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU Permanent Board and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received at the Aleksandur Stambolysiki memorial home today the Moroccan delegation visiting Bulgaria headed by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Istiqlal Party.

A talk was held on further expanding cooperation between the BNAU and the Istiqlal Party, which would contribute to developing Bulgarian-Moroccan relations. The role of peasants and affiliated democratic parties and organizations was stressed in connection with consolidating the policy of peaceful coexistence and in connection with intensifying the actions of the international democratic agrarian movement in support of detente, in support of disarmament and in support of peace and understanding among peoples.

CSCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID MEETING 10 NOVEMBER

AU101655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation left for Madrid today. The delegation is headed by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The delegation will participate in the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE participating countries, which opens tomorrow.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--Talks between representatives of the Teknoeksport enterprise of Sofia and the Tekhnopromimport enterprise of Moscow were held yesterday. The possibilities for increasing the export of complex projects from Bulgaria to the USSR in the field of food-catering and tobacco industry as well as of equipment for producing construction materials were discussed. [Text] [SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUES ON POLISH SITUATION

Registration of Solidarity

LD102300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The first response to the registration of Solidarity was that this measure is a compromise designed to prevent the further deepening of the social and economic crisis in the Polish People's Republic. The progress of today's deliberations at the Supreme Court cannot be interpreted as a gesture of good will by the representatives of Solidarity--but rather as a confirmation that they cannot ignore the question asked ever more frequently by the Polish workers: Just how does Solidarity want to go in stretching its demands? They cannot ignore the wish of the majority of the people to achieve the stabilization and normalization of the situation in Poland as soon as possible.

Union's 'Alleged Nonpolitical Character'

LD102216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The alleged nonpolitical character of the so-called Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union, Solidarity, and the way it is described by its representatives, is now discussed in a commentary by our permanent correspondent in Warsaw, Frantisek Sojka:

The constantly repeated claim that the so-called new trade unions are and want to be consistently nonpolitical quite naturally begs a question whether such an alleged nonpolitical character is realistic at all. The representatives of Solidarity claim that they are mere trade unionists not interested in politics. They claim that all they want is to check, and (?therefore) they demand the right to check. But is not this demand alone already a very political one indeed?

Let us put it this way: When somebody has a say in solving economic questions and approving certain solutions and not of others, he willy nilly shares responsibility for the creation of the economic program and economic policy. Politicians are not only those people who are involved in the Iran-Iraq conflict or the American elections. Moreover Solidarity is not interested in economic questions alone, although such could be the impression created by the words of its representatives. Let us take Solidarity's support for the demand of the individual farmers for the registration of their own trade union. You will not find prerequisites for setting up such a trade union organization either in the Polish Constitution or the documents of the ILO. Why? The answer is very simple. So far no one anywhere has anticipated setting up trade union organizations of private owners of the means of production. Against whom should this organization protect the interests of private owners when trade unions are organizations of people working for wages? In this case it is therefore clear that here we have a political demand. The unofficially set up bloc of the so-called Solidarity and the preparatory committee of the so-called new trade unions of individual farmers can in fact be described as a kind of form of political pressure on the government.

On the other hand, however, Solidarity does not agree with the fact that the voivodship court in Warsaw has made amendments to its statute--quite in keeping, not only with the law, but also with the Gdansk agreement which specifically mentions the leading role of the PZPR in Polish society. The so-called Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, however, refuses to mention the party's role in its statute. The fact that the court was also concerned at the vaguely explained right to strike is also understandable.

First of all this is a question now being discussed by the highest state institutions, and secondly the continuing so-called wildcat strikes prove where tolerance toward such a vaguely defined right to strike could lead. Every trade union could interpret it in its own way, and that could lead to difficulties in the life of society and--to be frank--it could also be a tool of blackmail if not against the government and voivodship bodies then at least against the management of individual plants and enterprises.

One thing is for sure. The Polish Government has not and is not interfering in the registration of the new trade unions it had approved. Now all progress is up to the trade unions--it is up to them to shape their statutes in keeping with Polish law and the constitution and in the spirit of the coast agreements. The decision to approve or to turn down a trade union is therefore a matter for the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

Party's Leading Role

AU101931 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Tomas Mrhal, candidate of sciences, in the column "A Current Topic": "Why Do They Attack the Party's Leading Role?"]

[Text] The Communist Party's leading role in the socialist society is one of the objective laws governing social development. The ideologues of anticommunism refuse, however, to come to terms with it because it is clear to them that this irreversible fact poses a threat to the interests of those who are in power in the capitalist world. That is why they are insinuating the view that the objective law-governed nature of the party's leading role is a speculative assertion, that the party usurped power, that its leading position is at variance with democracy, that it limits human rights and so forth.

However, when we take a look at the history of the international workers and communist movement and at the current practice of the countries of the socialist community we realize why the ideologues are raising such a hue and cry precisely about the party's leading role. The truth is all too self-evident and does not at all suit their intentions.

The party's leading role is closely connected with the workers class' standing in society, with its objective interests and needs, which comprise the fundamental rights and needs of the broadest people's masses. At the very beginning of the workers movement it became evident that in order to have hope for success in the struggle against the centralized power of capital the proletariat needs a revolutionary party of its own to educate the masses, unite them and to guide the class struggle. Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist teaching about the party of a new type in particular substantiated in every way not only the need to establish a revolutionary proletarian organization but also its leading role in the struggle for setting up a new, socially just society. To be able to see in the correct light the Communist Party's leading position under the conditions of socialism it is necessary to realize that class struggle does not end with the workers class taking power, but that it continues very intensively, though in different forms and ways. Socialist development of society, that is a development giving the working people a guarantee of social security and satisfaction of their ever growing needs, is not conceivable without the Communist Party's leading role. That is borne out by the experience of the socialist countries, particularly by the critical, counterrevolutionary situations that were stirred up, with substantial aid from the ideologues of anticommunism, for example in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in the 1968-1969 period and, after all, also in Poland today.

We still remember vividly the attempts of rightwing forces to revive in Czechoslovakia, on instructions from bourgeois ideologues and revisionists, a pluralist system that would eliminate the communist party's leading role. As Boris Toporin once wrote in TYDENIK AKTUALIT [APN weekly news bulletin issued in Prague]: ". . . The argument usually used by the authors of such concepts is that the existence of a single party in a socialist society or the exclusive position of the communist party in a system of several parties allegedly leads to forced uniformity and prevents a free discussion of fundamental problems. As a 'counterbalance' to the ruling party they propose an opposition that would point to its mistakes and shortcomings, stimulate correct solutions and so forth. Both their arguments and recipes are typical examples of the bourgeois concept of democracy."

A pluralist system with opposition as a panacea, that is a hackneyed anticommunist song. When there is no opposition in the socialist states, they suggest in their concern that it be created. Often they try to exploit trade unions for that end. Many a reader will certainly recall the "revivalist" slogans of the critical years, among which there was the slogan of "trade unions without communists," and if without communists, then--naturally--against them.

In present-day Poland the issue of trade unions and their character is also conspicuously topical. True, the foreign propaganda centers of anticommunism do not scream directly about trade unions without communists but the slogan "free trade unions" conceals the same goals, the same intentions. The attempt to fit trade unions against the communist party is again evident. A conclusion that is demagogical and false through and through is being drawn, that the working people can defend their interests by means of such trade unions, even without the communist party. How ridiculous these conclusions are is shown, after all, by the harsh reality of the capitalist world. The trade union movement alone is not capable, even with the best of will, of preventing, for instance, growing unemployment, it is not capable of achieving the justified social demands of the people's masses.

The communist party's leading role and its policy express the innermost interests of the workers class and all people. The party was established to struggle for the people's cause and it serves the people. The party deserves credit for eliminating exploitation of man by man in our country, it deserves credit for developing socialist production relations and socialist democracy.

The main task facing the party, under the leadership of which social organizations associate voluntarily in the National Front, is further developing socialist society. The last, 18th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee documents that, notwithstanding various obstacles and problems, the party strives for continuous development of our economy and for an upsurge of production forces on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, mobilizing the creative potential of the working masses for successful implementation of its programmatic line, the objective of which is to ensure a happy and contented life for man.

The attacks by the ideologues of anticommunism against the communist party's leading role, no matter how cunning and frantic they are, are, essentially, futile. And how could it be different? After all, the objective laws governing social development cannot be outwitted by ignoring or denying them. They have already become the property of the working masses who are transforming them into material, tangible power and no one can speculate with the possibility of turning the wheel of history back, especially, because the international workers and communist movement headed by the CPSU is now an invincible force of progress.

SOVIET COMMANDER YAZOV ADDRESSES ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS

LD111206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of commanders and political officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in Prague yesterday. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, assessed the fulfillment of tasks in the past training year and set the tasks, methods and ways of their fulfillment in the 1980-81 training year. The assembly of commanders and political officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army was also addressed by Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces.

STROUGAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA 11 NOVEMBER

LD112032 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 11 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal returned here tonight from the friendly working visit to Bulgaria, which took place at the invitation of Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS TO MONGOLIA, BRAZIL

LD110252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received today in Prague two new ambassadors, Valentin Ruzic, new Czechoslovak ambassador to Mongolia, and Vaclav Malosik, new Czechoslovak ambassador to Brazil. The reception took place in connection with the start of their tour of duty.

HUSAK ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA, MET BY LENART

LD112124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived tonight in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, for a working visit.

At the airport he was welcomed by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava; and Ladislav Martinkak, mayor of Bratislava.

HUSAK GREETS BENO ON 50TH BIRTHDAY, PRESENTS AWARD

LD112154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] In Prague today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, together with the members and candidate members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party, congratulated Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, on his 50th birthday. He gave him the Order of the Republic which was awarded to him at the suggestion of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the ceremony Comrade Gustav Husak praised the selfless activity of many years of Comrade Beno in the party and public offices, and in the construction of the socialist society and, on behalf of the party Central Committee, wished him new working successes for the years to come, good health and personal happiness.

FOJTIK ADDRESSED POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD112302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The raising of the effectiveness and quality of the ideological and political-educational work was discussed today in Ostrava at a 2-day all-state conference of the functionaries of the party, state and social bodies and organizations. Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is attending the deliberations, pointed out in his address the topical tasks of ideological and educational-political activity.

He pointed out that the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed the need for a comprehensive approach to political-educational tasks as one of the determininig pre-requisites of a significant improvement of propaganda and agitation, and of raising the effectiveness of all ideological work.

Comrade Fojtik further explained the main tasks of the political-educational and mass work in the period before the 16th congress of the CPCZ. He stressed that it is necessary to involve our propaganda and agitation and all our political-educational work as effectively as possible in the great mobilization of the forces of the party and society. He also recalled the need to make as big a contribution as possible to ensuring that the annual membership meeting of primary organizations, the district and regional conferences of the party, and the congress of the CPSL, fulfill their purpose both as regards the assessment of the work of the party since the last congress and the outlining of new tasks reflecting the given stage of our society's development.

The task is to create a constructive, comradely, fruitful and businesslike atmosphere reflecting the principles of internal party democracy and Leninist norms of party work. Jan Fojtik recalled the 10th anniversary of our "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the CPCZ" and characterized the topicality of those lessons for present time. He underlined that it is necessary to do as much as possible for strengthening the unity and strength of the socialist community, its development and growth of its influence. Comrade Fojtik also pointed out the necessity for effective economic propaganda which must stimulate in the working people interest in solving problems and in implementing the economic policy of the party.

Conference Continues

LD112130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The statewide conference of functionaries of party, state and social organs and organizations continues in Ostrava today with a discussion in the presence of Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. They are discussing raising the effectiveness and quality of ideological and political-educational work by means of comprehensive management of ideological activities.

COLOTKA ATTENDS SLOVAK PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION

LD110238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Slovak Planning Commission held a plenary session in Bratislava tonight, with Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, present. It assessed the progress of work carried out in the spirit of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the October session of the Slovak Communist Party.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA--As the CPCZ's official delegate, Josef Mevald, CPCZ Central Committee member, departed on 5 November for the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia that is to be held in Bogota on 7 November. He was seen off at the airport by Vladmir Janku, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of International Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

NEW KAMPUCHEA ENVOY--(Prang Sareth,) new Kampuchean ambassador to the CSSR, arrived on 5 November in Prague and was met at the Ruzyne airport by Emil Franek, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--Willy Piecyk, federal representative of "Young Socialists" in the SPD Party, FRG, heads the official 10-man delegation of this organization which arrived on 4 November in Prague to attend a bilateral seminar with the CSSR's Socialist Youth Union and to acquaint itself with the work of the union's South Moravian regional organization. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

EXPORTS TO USSR--The Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works sector enterprise in Vitkovice has fulfilled the tasks in exports of products and installations to the USSR during the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of time; from 1976 to 1980 it delivered Kcs 1,821 billion worth of products to the USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

FALL AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS--By 3 November, sugar beets in Czech lands were harvested from 75.5 percent of the planted area, in Slovakia from about 70 percent. Corn in the CSSR was harvested from more than 77,000 hectares--or 45.8 percent of the area. Potatoes were harvested from 99.8 percent of the planted area. Winter wheat was sown on 92.6 percent of the planned area and winter plowing was carried out on almost 2.5 million hectares--or 71.2 percent of the planned area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

SLOVAK SUGAR BEET HARVEST--This year sugar beets are being harvested from 58,162 hectares in Slovakia. According to latest estimates hectare yields average 34.4 tons. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 80 p 3 AU]

WINTER CROP SOWING--The premature onset of winter caught farmers in East Slovakia unawares. Before the first snowfall almost 30,000 hectares--about 23 percent of the planned area--remained to be sown with winter grain crops in the region; winter wheat alone remains to be sown on 25,000 hectares. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Nov 80 p 7 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Meeting With Kirchschlaeger

LD101724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Report by ADN correspondents Gottfried Metzler, Guenter Stechow and Achim Koschak]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, began on Monday morning his 4-day state visit to the Republic of Austria. He was invited by Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

The special Interflug aircraft arrived at Wien-Schwechat Airport at 0900 GMT where the GDR and Austrian flags were flying. The GDR head of state and his entourage were cordially welcomed by Dr Kirchschlaeger, Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Dr Pahr, Trade and Industry Minister Dr Staribacher and other personages.

A 21-gun salute was fired at the airport. After the playing of national anthems of the two states, Erich Honecker, accompanied by Dr Kirchschlaeger, inspected the honor guard of the Austrian Federal Army. After this ceremony, the guest and host, accompanied by a motorcade, drove into the city.

From his residence in the center of Vienna, the Hotel Imperial with a Federal Army honor guard outside, Erich Honecker went to Vienna's Hofburg Palace at noon to pay a visit to Dr Kirchschlaeger. The federal president received his guest at the Maria Theresa Room, cordially welcoming him once more.

The Austrian press today is paying great attention to the GDR state visit and deals with the development of relations between the two countries, especially in the economic sector, but also other areas. DIE PRESSE, in a report on life in the GDR, concentrates on the great successes achieved in the housing sector since the Eighth SED Congress.

More on Meeting

ld112136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (ADN)--The heads of state of the GDR and Austria, Erich Honecker and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, met for official talks this afternoon. Erich Honecker's official party and the members of the Austrian Federal Government are taking part in the meeting at the office of the federal president in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

The discussions, which passed in an open-minded atmosphere, dealt with the development of bilateral cooperation and international problems.

Erich Honecker and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger agreed that the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria are beneficial to both sides and of great importance for peace and security in Europe. There are good conditions, they said, for deepening their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and contractural field. They affirmed their intention to expand this cooperation in every way in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the course of the conversation special attention was devoted to the situation in Europe. Both men affirmed the resolve of their states to help ensure the consolidation of the progress and the positive changes achieved in the development of relations between European states with a view to making detente progressive and permanent.

Both statesmen expressed deep concern at the aggravation of the international situation and the resultant danger to peace and security. They said that determined efforts were needed to counter a further complication in the international arena. The most important issue in world affairs was to put an end to the arms race.

The GDR and the Republic of Austria, their leaders affirmed, are in favor of concrete steps in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

As a result of the official talks a joint communique was agreed. It will be released at the end of the state visit.

Meeting With Kreisky

LD101722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, held a meeting this afternoon in the federal chancellor's office in Ballhausplatz with Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky.

Talks were held at the same time between GDR State Council member Dr Guenter Mittag and Austrian minister for trade, commerce and industry, Dr Josef Staribacher, and also between the two countries' foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Dr Willibald Pahr.

This afternoon, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Austrian Republic were presented to Erich Honecker. The reception in the Hall of Marble of Vienna's Hofburg Palace provided an opportunity for numerous stimulating discussions with representatives of different countries.

Present at the meeting were Dr Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer and Dr Gerhard Beil, members of the GDR State Council chairman's official entourage.

The main topic of the discussion in the federal chancellor's official residence, concluded this evening, was the development of the international situation. The two politicians noted in this respect that there was no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. During the past years, the process of detente has brought positive results. Steps were more important than ever, particularly at present, to strengthen detente.

The two sides endorsed their will to further develop cooperation between the GDR and Austria. In dealing with questions on developing economic relations, the GDR side declared its intention of purchasing a complete steelworks from Austria.

After the talk between Erich Honecker and Dr Bruno Kreisky, the two statesmen gave short statements to the international press. Federal Chancellor Kreisky reported that questions of economic, political and cultural cooperation had been discussed. They have agreed on further promoting relations.

Erich Honecker stressed that the exchange of views had been very constructive and had covered both bilateral and multilateral issues. There has been agreement that peaceful coexistence is the only alternative for states with different social systems and for securing peace.

Erich Honecker added that between Austria and the GDR quite a lot was going on--in the political, economic and cultural field. Cooperation was already very productive and would develop further, for example, in the exchange of young tourists.

Commercial, Legal Agreements

LD111750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (ADN)--In the spirit of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the GDR and Austria signed a long-term trade and payments agreement and a number of other important agreements in Vienna this afternoon. The chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and the members of his official party, and Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and members of the Austrian Federal Government took part in the signing ceremony.

The foreign ministers of the two states, Oskar Fischer and Dr Willibald Pahr, signed an agreement on legal protection for inventions, industrial designs and models and trade marks, an agreement on judicial assistance in civil cases, and matters relating to documents and an air traffic agreement. Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister of the GDR, and the Austrian minister for trade and industry, Dr Josef Staribacher, signed a long-term trade and payments agreement.

The long-term trade and payments agreement between the GDR Government and the Austrian Federal Government promotes, among other things, the harmonious development of trade between the two countries with the aim of increasing it considerably year by year. It provides for dealing with the import of goods from the GDR in the same way as those of members of GATT, the making of payments in Austrian schillings or other freely convertible currency and also the promotion of third country transactions. The agreement is valid for a period of 10 years.

The agreement between the GDR and Austria on legal protection of inventions, industrial designs, models and trade marks encourages the development of scientific, economic, industrial and technical cooperation. It creates the legal bases for agreeing on all the measures necessary for the legal safeguarding and utilization of joint inventions and joint industrial designs and models. The agreement is valid for a period of 10 years.

The agreement between the GDR and Austria on judicial assistance in civil cases and matters relating to documents facilitates and promotes judicial assistance between the two states.

The agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the Republic of Austria on air traffic regulates relations in the civil aviation field, including reciprocal flight and traffic rights for regular air routes between the two capitals and for overflying without landing on the way to and from third countries.

A cooperation agreement was concluded between a consortium of GDR publicly owned foreign trade enterprises and the Voeest-Alpine A.G., Linz, on the basis of the long-term trade and payments agreements. It concerns the following spheres: promotion of mutual export and import relations, development of cooperation on third markets, scientific-technological cooperation, industrial cooperation and consultation.

Methods of cooperation will be: mutual information about intended investments which are of interest to the partners, reciprocal preferences in placing orders for and supplying industrial plant, machinery and equipment, the mutual passing on of know how and licenses, the utilization of the organization and capacities of both partners for the joint realization of industrial objects in third countries.

An agreement was reached on a term of 5 years for the agreement to run, as well as to realize 16 billion Austrian schillings, that is, 8 billion schillings each in exports and imports.

A long term steel-potash agreement, whose main partners are the GDR foreign trade enterprise Metallurgiehandel and the Vereinigte Edelstahlwerke A.G., extends all existing agreements in this sphere until 31 December 1985. It stipulates the delivery of potash fertilizer salts from the GDR as well as of alloyed and unalloyed high-quality steel products from Austria valued at several hundred million Austrian schillings.

It was further announced that effective 14 November 1980 an agreement comes into force between the GDR foreign trade enterprise, Industrieanlagenimport, and the Austrian firm of Ruthner on the supply and construction of a plant for the manufacture of sintered magnesite, hydrocholric acid and calcium chloride. The plant will be built by 1983 in the VEB potash and rock salt enterprise, Saale in Teutschenthal. This will make it possible to manufacture for the fireproofing and chemical industries high-quality products from domestic raw materials.

Talk With Muhri

LD112212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, had a friendly meeting today with the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, Franz Muhri. Erich Honecker received Franz Muhri on the morning of the second day of his state visit to Austria at his residence, the Hotel Imperial.

Honecker and Muhri briefed one another on current tasks in preparation for the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party and the 10th SED Congress. They stressed the need for stronger efforts in the struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and for the safeguarding of peace and for disarmament.

Franz Muhri welcomed Erich Honecker's state visit to Austria as a step of far-reaching importance for the development of mutually advantageous relations between Austria and the GDR and as a contribution to the consolidation of detente in Europe.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON HONECKER DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRIA

The following correction to the item entitled "Honecker Leaves for Austrian State Visit, Arrives in Vienna," published in the 10 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 2 is to be made as follows: On page E 2, the second paragraph, only sentence should read: "Erich Honecker was accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers."

COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA, REAGAN VICTORY, MADRID

DW102120 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Albert Reisz foreign policy review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. To begin with, let us review this day. This morning chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker arrived in Vienna. As you know, he is in Austria for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. Our special correspondents and the news editors of our radio stations will inform you about the course of the state visit. Let me tell you the following today and in this program:

Though the relations between the GDR and Austria cannot be termed a model case, they could be considered exemplary, they are not a model case because Austria is a country which proclaimed perpetual neutrality 25 years ago and because there may be one thing or another that is possible only in relations with neutral Austria. But at any rate the relations are exemplary. This holds true both for bilateral relations and for the attitude of both countries toward the important international issues.

It is not an everyday practice for a socialist and a capitalist country to have such largely identical or similar positions, with neither side diverging in the least from its own principles. In this way the GDR and Austria prove that it is possible, even in the light of fundamental differences, to make a positive contribution to peace, security and detente. Erich Honecker said recently that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente, and at the reception today for his visitor Federal President Kirchschlaeger talked about detente as an existential necessity for Europe.

This, dear listeners, is the large framework, if you like. Some people may argue that everybody says today that detente is necessary. First of all, not everybody says so. I am thinking of the two recent election campaigns, for instance. But in the relations between the GDR and Austria matters have become concrete and will become exemplary for relations between states with different social systems. In concrete terms, there is absolutely no limitation on the part of the GDR toward Austria or on the part of Austria toward the GDR regarding the each partner's sovereignty. The GDR considers it a matter of course that Austria is a state which has its citizens like any other state, and Austria equally considers it a matter of course that the GDR, being a sovereign state, has its citizens which can only have the citizenship of the GDR.

This is one point, but a very important one, which characterizes our relations. It is exemplary because such an attitude has nothing at all to do with Austria's neutrality. A country which is a NATO member could recognize what commonsense and international law command it to do, without changing anything in its membership of the alliance, namely the fact that if there is a state GDR--and there is such a state--there also must be citizens of the GDR, because there is no state without citizens. This is what Austria's Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky said once. Briefly, the basis of our relations is the respect for the other side.

Nobody has been able to explain to us convincingly why this should not be possible in relations between the GDR and the FRG. Politicians who basically pursue the line of the West agree, however, that non-recognition of the citizenship of another state contradicts all norms of relations between states. Obviously it could only serve developments in Europe if we succeeded in making clear reason and a sense of reality prevail. That much on today's events in Vienna.

Let us now discuss last week's events. Last Tuesday the presidential elections took place in the United States. All those who had expected a neck-and-neck race were surprised. The success of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is clear, and nobody should mock at his former vocation. The fact that he was a film actor is not a political argument neither for nor against the man who will move into the White House on 20 January 1981. Those who used this alleged argument first of all and most of all were people of the U.S. media, and we have the suspicion that their attitude somehow reveals the backwardness of the middle ages, which manifests itself in the notorious cry: Take the linen from the line, the artists are coming. In addition, Ronald Reagan also was governor of California and thus had a political office. Therefore, he has at least the same professional qualifications as defeated James Carter.

Carter's defeat in this election campaign was as good as (?inevitable). To be sure, the American electorate is more manageable than any other in the world. Almost all American-ologists hold the view that the majority of U.S. citizens have a high degree of political immaturity. But in the United States, too, no politician can afford to break as many election promises as did President Carter. He promised to cut down unemployment; it has risen. He promised to reduce inflation; it increased to a 2-digit figure. He promised to curtail arms expenditures; they rose to a level unprecedented in the history of the United States. He promised understanding and detente, and his government brought about a change to the policy of confrontation.

In addition, there is another serious aspect. James Carter signed SALT II together with Leonid Brezhnev. But then he did almost nothing to have the treaty ratified by the Senate, until Carter himself took the ratification process off the agenda. It was only in the last weeks of the election campaign that he obviously remembered his signature, but as for the steadfastness of his attitude, the world had had its experiences of 4 years. (?Briefly), President Carter leaves the question regarding the pledges made by the United States open.

Regarding his elected successor, we will have to wait and see. Surely there are now significant shifts to the right in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and it cannot be denied that some observers are right who said about the election outcome that the Vietnam trauma obviously has not yet been digested in the United States. It would be premature, I think, to draw conclusions from all this with regard to the concrete policy President Reagan will pursue.

On the other hand, we know very well what the nations expect the United States to do. They expect it to finally renounce seeking military superiority, because it is bound to lead to another round of the arms race. They expect--and this also holds true for several U.S. allies, in particular, the FRG--the United States to finally recognize also in practice the principle of equal security for all. This means concretely the demand to the United States and NATO on the whole that the present military balance not be disturbed and destroyed. What remains on the agenda is the struggle for disarmament and detente. Comrade Hermann Axen stressed it at the ceremony marking the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. The struggle for a recovery of the international situation undoubtedly will be a complicated and long process as a result of the policy of confrontation pursued by imperialism. It also means, dear listeners, that the new U.S. president will be confronted with the same problems, in domestic as well as foreign policy terms, as the Carter administration.

This brings us back to today's events. Tomorrow, on 11 November, the CSCE follow-up conference will be held in Madrid, but nobody can tell at the moment whether it will really take place. Why is this so? The United States is not interested at all in discussing the Helsinki Final Act in Madrid. What it wants is a continuation of the policy of confrontation, and the conference is to be the rostrum for it. The United States wants to accuse, and nothing else. For this purpose a follow-up conference would not be necessary. But it is a fact; the United States is against drawing up an agenda. But how can a conference be held, without an agenda stating what is to be discussed and deliberated on? What does it lead to? What can come of it?

Naturally there is a reason for this attitude. The socialist countries want to have results, above all, a resolution on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Perhaps this is not enough for the United States, but then it should made a better proposal. But evidently it wants to avoid any discussion on arms reductions and disarmament. It wants to play a foul game with human rights again.

The socialist countries want the conference to take place. Certainly nobody harbors any illusions about the possibility of controversies and even polemic controversies taking place in its course. But there must be some result at the end, so that the expense will have been worthwhile. There is a compromise proposal at hand at present, which was advanced by Austria and Hungary, which says, among other things, that the nonaligned countries appreciate the attitude of the socialist countries. Several state secretaries and deputy foreign ministers have arrived. Everything now depends on the United States. The only thing that can be said at the moment is the fact that everything is open, but this, too, may change in the next few hours, good evening.

DPA: TURNING BACK RAIL TRAFFIC FROM WARSAW DENIED

LD101642 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin/Warsaw, 10 Nov (DPA)--A spokesman for the GDR Ministry of Transportation denied this afternoon that rail traffic between the GDR and Poland had been interrupted on Sunday afternoon as reported by the West Berlin newspaper DER ABEND, which cited its Warsaw correspondent as saying that the GDR authorities had turned back a Warsaw-East Berlin express.

The spokesman said that the report was "not at all" correct. Last week there were a few technical problems in goods traffic. A jam at Frankfurt/Oder led to delays, but this is quite normal in goods traffic.

WARSAW COURT RULING ON SOLIDARITY REGISTRATION REPORTED

LD102322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (ADN)--The Polish Supreme Court passed judgement on Monday in the matter of the appeal against the decision by the Warsaw provincial court lodged by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, according to PAP.

It decided to reverse the decision of the provincial court and carry out the registration of the trade union on the basis of the statute of 22 September 1980, supplementing it with an appendix providing the stipulations of two international conventions as well as the first part of the Gdansk agreement of 31 August 1980.

DPA: WESTERN REPORTERS NOT ALLOWED TO COVER CHURCH SYNOD

LD111900 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Nov (DPA)--The East Berlin Foreign Ministry today again refused Western journalists permission to report on a GDR church synod. The applications by four journalists were turned down. The reason given being that it was an internal church affair of the GDR." The journalists wanted to report on the Evangelical Church synod of the GDR church Province of Saxony which is being held from Thursday to Sunday in Halle.

Those refused permission are Hans-Juergen Roeder of the Evangelical Press Service [EPD] and Dieter Stadach, representative of the Berlin editorial board of RHEINISCHE POST, who are permanently accredited in the GDR, as well as traveling correspondents Peter Wensierski of EPD and Gerhard Horstmeier, church affairs editor of Sender Freies Berlin. All the journalists affected have in the past often been allowed to report on GDR church synods.

FELFE-LED DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN SWITZERLAND

LD102340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 10 Nov (ADN)--The SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Felfe, Politburo member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk Executive, ended its talks at the weekend with the leaders of the Swiss Labor Party [PDAS] in Geneva and set off for a trip around the country. It was welcomed in Lausanne by member of the Politburo of the PDAS Central Committee Claude Contini, secretary of the Waadt Canton Executive, Andre Muret, and Louis Sidler, with whom a friendly exchange of views was held on major issues of party work in the two countries and on topical international issues.

The GDR guests had a meeting on Monday with Martin Schwander, Central Committee member and secretary of the Bern Canton Executive of the PDAS, and other members of the leadership.

BROADCASTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD101118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1003 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Nov (ADN)--An agreement on cooperation between the GDR Council of Ministers State Committee for Broadcasting and Radio Afghanistan was signed in Kabul. The document provides in the next 3 years for the exchange of specialists in various types of broadcasting and programming.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH NETHERLANDS--The Hague (ADN)--Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, at a meeting in The Hague on Tuesday paid tribute to the continuously developing relations between the two countries. They advocated the further expansion and deepening of these relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. The sides agreed that the continuation of the political dialogue is of great importance in view of the current international situation, and that it is necessary to halt the arms race and to take concrete steps toward disarmament. In this context Kurt Nier drew attention to the apporpriate proposals of the GDR and its allies. He stressed the particular significance of the all-European conference on military detente and disarmament the convening of which, he said, should be decided at the Madrid meeting. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--Dr Wolf Schunke, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Col Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and president of the People's Republic of Benin. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

NEW CIVIL DEFENSE JOURNAL--"To Protect and Assist," the publication of the Main Administration for Civil Defense will appear for the first time in January 1981. The new journal contains 32 pages, will be published every second month at a cost of M1.5 and can be obtained via the National People's Army VEB books and journals dissemination enterprise, Berlin 1040, Linienstreet 139/140 as well as through the postal newspapers vending agency. The new journal will carry information about basic problems of civil defense with pictures and blueprints about ways of protecting the population and industrial and agricultural enterprises in the case of war or natural catastrophes. It will also describe training courses and exercises. [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 6 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

DOMANY REPORTS ON POLISH COURT'S SOLIDARITY DECISION

LD112256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A situation report from Warsaw 1 day after the Supreme Court's important decision. Here is a report from our special correspondent, Andras Domany in the Polish capital:

The basic feeling in Poland today was that of relief. The papers welcomed gladly the Supreme Court's decision, which, with a compromise solution, approved the Solidarity trade union's statutes in their original form in such a way that the disputed clause on the party's leading role appears in a supplement, as a quotation from the Gdansk agreement. The trade union, which now has several million members and is by far the most influential trade union in the country today, accepted this and called off the strike set for tomorrow. Commonsense has won; now at last work can begin, many say.

However, satisfaction is not complete. In today's TRYBUNA LUDU I read an interview with miners. They are glad about the reduced working hours and said: Let us be given better equipment and there will be more coal. Winter, however, is approaching now. There is not enough coal even for domestic use, let alone for export. The postal workers, theater workers, as well as musicians are conducting debates and settlement discussions with their employers. The health workers in the Gdansk town hall are continuing their strike, considering as too little the proposed pay raise, and the local medical students have joined them in sympathy.

The leaders of Solidarity, however, as they say, are aware of the difficulty of the situation and of their responsibility as citizens. The crisis is not our fault, they say, but if the government really implements the necessary reforms, it might be possible to make better use of resources, because there are clever people here who can and want to work as long as they know that their efforts will not be in vain.

The government's spokesman discussed work, the improvement of supply, and the serious difficulties which the population is experiencing. We are counting, he said, on the Solidarity trade union doing something to dissolve these tensions and to restore the rhythm of production, because the defense of workers' interests, which they consider their exclusive task, is not possible any other way.

So, the debates continue for renewal and for order, says the title of the article, composed from anxious letters, in the party's central paper. What is their objective, another headline asks, quoting from the statements of those opposition groups, which, in contrast even to the new trade unions which recognize the socialist system, proclaim some kind of revolutions, new political organizations, and make a stand even against the Polish-Soviet alliance.

However, on the first page of the paper appears a mention of the call of a textile factory's women workers. This open letter, which calls on working women, the entire population, to defend the Polish people's peace and security, according to an editorial remark, is finding an even wider social response.

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES

Ministerial Talks Underway

LD101854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Hungarian-Bulgarian foreign ministerial talks have gotten underway in Budapest. Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, arrived for an official, friendly visit this morning. He was greeted by his host, Frigyes Puja, at Ferihegy Airport.

The Bulgarian foreign minister then placed a wreath on the monument to Hungarian heroes and thereafter negotiations got underway in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on bilateral relations and international questions.

Meetings with Kadar, Puja, Lazar

LD102344 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received on Monday in Budapest Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is on an official, friendly visit to Hungary.

The meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Also present was Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to Sofia, and Boncho Penchev Mitev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Budapest.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, also received the Bulgarian Foreign Minister on Monday in Budapest.

REAGAN REPORTEDLY TO REVIEW GRAIN EMBARGO ON USSR

LD102138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The views of the U.S. president-elect are to be outlined by his representative in Moscow. Retired General Scowcroft, Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser, left for Moscow today, though it was stressed that his visit is unofficial. One of Reagan's advisers has also announced that the president-elect would not be meeting foreign statesmen while Carter is still in office and, generally speaking, he would not want to interfere in U.S. foreign policy lest a situation arise in which there would be two presidents. Among Reagan's further plans it has become known that he wants to review the embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR. First and foremost he will take into account the extent of the damage being caused to U.S. producers by unsold grain stocks.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ROME

LD111134 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP Central Committee, under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Rome on Monday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. The members of the delegation are Janos Lukacs, first secretary of the Baranya County Party Committee, Gyula Horn, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the Central Committee, and Mrs Istvan Verok, a foreign affairs department employee.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO CONGO

LD120146 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Gyorgy Nagy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the People's Republic of Congo, who will soon leave to take up his post.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SUPREME COURT RULING ON SOLIDARITY

Report on Proceedings

LD102000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Court Reporter Wieslaw (Jochanski) report]

[Text] Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I can say without any exaggeration that I have just arrived in the studio, straight from the court. Precisely at 0905 in room 375, the Supreme Court began to examine the appeal of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity against the decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Court. No doubt you remember that the voivodship court, while examining the application of Solidarity for registration, carried out changes in the statute, with which the appellant did not agree.

The following Supreme Court judges sat behind the court table: Formanski as the reporting judge and Stanislaw Rejman and Tadeusz (Szynawczyk). The session was also attended by the Prosecutor General of the People's Republic of Poland Tadeusz Potapowicz. The court carried out a detailed analysis of the decision of the voivodship court, in the context of the complaints put forward by representatives of Solidarity.

The prosecutor, who attended the session, stated that the voivodship court had exceeded its powers. As an organ of trade union registration, it had no right to interfere with the content of the statute. The court, therefore, could have either approved the statute or rejected it, but on no account should it have changed it. At the same time the prosecutor stressed the unprecedented character of the case and the possibility of the court having made an error. The representatives of Solidarity proposed during today's session to append to the statute, as appendices, the texts of conventions Nos 87 and 98 of the ILO and the text of the first part, points 1-7, of the Gdansk agreement.

After a conference of almost 2 hours, the court announced the verdict, in which it decided:

[Begin recording presumably Formanski] To change the decision appealed against: To register the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, with headquarters in Gdansk, affiliating employees working on the basis of a labor agreement, also a cooperative labor agreement, and employed by an agricultural production cooperative on the basis of membership; [words indistinct] the setting up, appointment and also the pupils of factory schools, professional training colleges [words indistinct] learning a profession; people doing work on the basis of an agency agreement and [word indistinct], and occupying a territorial scope of activity in the territory of the Polish People's Republic, represented by an authorized body composed of persons mentioned in the initial part of the decision, acting on the basis of the statute of 22 September 1980 [passage indistinct] changes made by the appellant at the hearing of the Warsaw Voivodship Court on 24 October 1980 and the changes introduced by the appellant on 9 November 1980 at the session of the founding committee of the NSZZ Solidarity, to paragraph one of the statute [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In a word, the NSZZ Solidarity is registered, and the statute in force is the one that the appellant presented to the court.

In the almost 45-minute justification, Judge Witold Formanski presented the essential motives of the verdict. [Word indistinct] stated that the Solidarity statute presented to the court is not in contravention of the legal regulations in force in Poland. (?It therefore) accords with the content of the resolution of the Council of State of 13 September this year on the registration of (?new trade unions). Therefore, there were no obstacles to the registration of Solidarity. The Supreme Court, referring to the regulations concerning trade unions, also pointed out that there is no legal norm which would permit the registering body to interfere in the content of the statute.

The verdict of 24 October--the decision of the voivodship court--also crossed out the regulations concerning a strike, replacing them by a general formula that members of the union, as a means of protest, are accorded the right to strike. The Supreme Court did not share this view, taking the stand that [words indistinct] there is no legal act defining the principles of proclaiming and carrying out a strike. In that situation the appellant in his statute has the right to regulate this problem in accordance with the resolution of the founding committee.

PAP Report on Ruling

LD110426 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP)--The Supreme Court at its public session chaired by Judge Witold Formanski here today took the decision to alter the verdict passed by the Voivodship Court of Warsaw concerning the statute of the Solidarnosc trade union group. The Solidarnosc is thus a registered union operating under the original statute supplemented with amendments introduced into it by the union [words indistinct] October 24 and November 9. The National Coordination Commission of the Inter-Factory Founding Committee of the Solidarnosc group was represented by a 36-strong team headed by Lech Walesa. Dr Wieslaw Chrzanowski, the Solidarnosc plenipotentiary, submitted a motion agreed at the founding committee's session November 9 to append an annex to the Solidarnosc statute which covers paragraph one of the statute of the ILO convention and the whole of Part One (Points 1 to 7) of the Gdansk agreement.

Part One of the Gdansk agreement spells out conditions and principles for the activities of new trade unions as well as safeguards granted to them by the government to let them fulfill their functions. The fragment in question also contains an ideological declaration of [words indistinct], which says they will not act as a political party, they consider Poland's socio-political system a foundation of [words indistinct], they recognize social ownership of production means and the leading role of the PUWP within the state, and they will not undermine the system of Poland's international alliances.

Judge Formanski presented the basic premises for the court's ruling and said the Polish legislature guarantees trade unions full independence and autonomy, indicated by the fact that the state does not interfere in union statutes. The protocol of the Gdansk agreement warrants trade unions' right to freely specify the principles and targets of their activity, he said. Trade unions' autonomy though does not mean that the state renounces any control of union activity, but the scope of control in question has to be spelled out in legal regulations.

"Can the Solidarnosc statute be considered incompatible with law? The bone of contention was paragraph one of that statute. The Supreme Court is of the opinion that the text of this paragraph leaves room for doubt as to the fact that the union takes Part One of the Gdansk agreement for granted. [Words indistinct] more clearly indicated by the latest change introduced by the union, namely [words indistinct] which is an integral part of the statute," Judge Formanski declared.

As far as statutory regulations pertaining to strikes, another matter of dispute, are concerned, they were meant to prevent abuse of strikes, as was indicated in the statement by Solidarnosc representatives, Judge Formanski declared. With this explanation in view, the Supreme Court found the clause on strike not in conflict with the law in force. When the new plan on trade unions comes into force, all subsidiary acts like statutes will cease to bind in case they prove incompatible with it, Judge Formanski said. In conclusion, Judge Formanski said that in view of the specific nature of the case, he feels entitled to state on behalf of the team of judges, though this is not a regular procedure, that the present verdict has removed the legal impedimenta which hampered lawful activity by the Solidarnosc within the process of [words indistinct] with both the Gdansk agreement and the intentions of the parties which had signed it.

Government Press Conference

LD101938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Reporter Slawomir Szoff report]

[Text] At 1630 a press conference was held at the Palace of the Council of Ministers at Krakowskie Przedmiescie in Warsaw. It was attended by numerous journalists of the national press and correspondents and special reporters of the foreign press, including radio and television correspondents. The press conference was chaired by the government press spokesman, editor Jozef Barecki, who on behalf of the government made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Today, the Supreme Court dealt with the appeal of the founding committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. It decided against the decision of the voivodship court and also decided to change the questioned decision and carry out the registration of the NSZZ Solidarity in a variant which includes amendments introduced by the founding committee. The internal character of the statute has been fully preserved. The statute defines the way in which organizational and the full range of the social and professional activities of the union are to be run. At the same time ILO conventions were quoted in the statute, as was the beginning main part of the Gdansk agreement. Their content has been quoted in an appendix to the statute. Thus, the ideological character of the union, within the framework of the Polish socialist political system, has been defined in an unequivocal manner.

The government welcomes the overcoming of the tension which arose around the issue of registration of Solidarity. The settling of this matter creates full possibilities for achieving the normal functioning of the union. In accordance with the attitude expressed at the meeting of the chairman of the Council of Ministers with the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, the government aims at creating conditions for mutual, matter of fact [rzeczowa] and partnerlike cooperation at all levels of the administration, work enterprises, amalgamations and ministries.

Implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, to which the government attaches great attention, requires increased concern for the state of our economy, for the proper pace of work, for use of all capabilities in market supply and for alleviating the severe difficulties suffered by the population.

The government counts on the NSZZ Solidarity to undertake actions which will help achieve these goals, because only through these means it is possible to contribute most effectively to the defense of the material and social interests of the working people. [end recording]

The government spokesman's statement was followed by questions dealing above all with the appendix with which, during today's session of the Supreme Court, the statute of Solidarity was supplemented. Here is editor Jozef Barecki's reply:

[Begin recording] It is an appendix which contains, as I have said already, the text of ILO conventions No 87 and 98, and the first 7 points of the Gdansk agreement, that is--Point One which describes the activity of trade unions; Point Two which says that in forming an independent, self-governing union the national Inter-factory Strike Committee stated that it would observe the principles laid down in the Polish People's Republic's Constitution, that the new trade unions would defend the social and material interests of employees, and that they do not intend to play the role of political parties. They take their stand on the ground of the principle of the social ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the basis of the socialist system which now exists in Poland. In recognizing that the PZPR is performing the leading role in the state and without undermining the existing system of Poland's international alliances, the trade unions will strive to secure for working people due means of control, expression of opinions and defense of their interests.

The government commission states that the government will guarantee and ensure full respect for the independence and self-government of the new trade unions, both as regards their organizational structure and their functioning at all levels of activity.

The government will provide for the new trade unions a full opportunity for performing their fundamental function as regards defending employees' interests and securing the material social and cultural needs of employees. At the same time the government guarantees that the new trade unions will not be subjected to any discrimination.

Points three, four, five, six and seven follow; one can say that point one, written in roman numeral one, includes seven subpoints. [end recording]

In answer to more questions the government spokesman once more stressed that as a result of the Supreme Court finding Solidarity is a registered union, functioning on the basis of its own, previously prepared statute, which includes the union's own amendments. These amendments dealt with references being made to the social contract represented by the agreement reached in Gdansk.

Solidarity Press Conference

LD101948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A press conference of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity took place in the Marceli Nowotko works in Warsaw. The commission was led by Lech Walesa.

A statement of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity was read by Bogdan Lis.

[Begin recording] Ladies and gentlemen: After today's sitting and after the court proceedings in the Supreme Court, the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity has issued a statement which I will now read out.

Statement of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity. On 10 November of this year the Supreme Court has altered the decision of the Warsaw Voivodship Court of 24 October of this year. It has also carried out the registration of NSZZ Solidarity in conformity with our motion.

The internal life of the union is regulated by the statute with such content and form as drafted by the founders of NSZZ Solidarity, in conformity with the intentions and universal will of the members of our union.

We have added to the statute submitted to the Supreme Court an annex containing the texts of the ILO conventions No 87 and 98 referred to in paragraph 1 of our statute, as well as part I of the Gdansk agreement of 31 August 1980.

We have stressed on many occasions that we remain loyal to the precepts of the Gdansk agreement, and we reiterate it with all force today. The agreement has defined the reciprocal commitments of the state authorities and the workers. Our union is aware of its commitments and is determined to implement them consistently.

The decision of the Supreme Court has made it possible to remove the threat of an extremely serious social conflict. A solution has been reached in which prudence and a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the country have prevailed.

The overcoming of tensions surrounding the registration of NSZZ Solidarity creates a possibility for the union to resume normal work. We count on the state authorities creating for this all the indispensible conditions. We must bear in mind that the tasks and forms of action of our union are defined by the statute. The internal law of the union, which we have acquired with such difficulty and which we possess thanks to a legally valid decision of the Supreme Court, calls for full respect on our part.

This means that we must form our organizations and authorities in conformity with the statute. In addition in our struggle for the material and social rights of workers, we must be guided by the wording of the statute, which determines the forms of action for implementing our demands. It also determines in detail in what conditions and in what manner the union organizations can have recourse to strikes as the ultimate means.

We are not allowed to break these principles under any circumstances. The situation of our country is very difficult. We are not responsible for the profound economic and social crisis which has accumulated over the years. However, we feel civic responsibility for the future of Poland. We consider that the proper utilization of our natural and technological resources in our towns and villages, as well as of human skills and forces will make it possible to turn Poland into a country living up to our needs and strivings.

We expect that actions promised by the government in the post-strike agreements will be embarked on, in order to improve the situation of the economy and public life through fundamental reforms. We stand guard over the interests of workers and in this spirit we will protect the material and social interests of the working man.

The future of our country rests in the hands of the working people. Poland is a land of sensible people who know how to think well and work well. It is necessary to become convinced that human efforts are not being squandered through incompetence, bad policy, abuses or corruption. The NSZZ Solidarity will work in this direction and for such a program.

Urging the millions of its members and all working people to patriotic action in concern for the superior interest of the fatherland, the National Coordinating Commission calls off the state of strike alert set for 12 November of this year.

[Signed] The National Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. Warsaw, 10 November, 1980. [applause] [end recording]

Lech Walesa on Decision

LD110350 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP)--A press conference with the participation of members of the National Commission of the Solidarity trade union group was held here today.

The floor was taken by Lech Walesa who said that one could not speak about winners and losers but about the successful legal settlement of the accords signed on August 31, 1980. Then, Walesa answered a number of detailed questions put by Polish and foreign journalists.

In answering questions connected with Poland's present difficult economic situation, he said that all the Poles in all the work establishments would think on these issues. We will all strive to work honestly, to honestly divide the (?profits) of our efforts. Having rich deposits of mineral resources and highly qualified cadres, Poland can obtain considerable results in the economic development.

Referring to his visit to Stefan Cardinal Wysynski, the Polish primate, he said that representatives of the Solidarity group received the cardinal's blessing.

Lech Walesa voiced the conviction that in the future the Solidarnosc group would be able to operate also in the countryside. He backed the demands forwarded by health service employees and teachers and discussed issues of the trade union press and censorship. He also presented the stand adopted by the Solidarnosc group on the market [words indistinct] and on the possibilitities of cooperation with [words indistinct] unions. He stressed that the activity of the Solidarity group will centre chiefly on [words indistinct] all kinds of abuses. It will also take part in the process of Poland's economic reconstruction.

TV Commentary on Ruling

LD102106 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1910 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Mieczyslaw Rakowski commentary]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen: Today it is not my duty to have to appear before you as a pessimist. What has happened is good. The question of the registration of Solidarity, which has occupied the attention of the entire public, has ceased to be a question. Commonsense has prevailed. It prevailed on both sides.

Commonsense is a virtue above politics, but today we have witnessed a victory of commonsense with a clear political meaning. Let me recall that the argument was over the Solidarity statute containing a clear assertion that the new trade union will operate on the basis of the precepts of the socialist system as listed in the Gdansk agreement. These are: respect for the constitutional precepts of People's Poland, which say that the party is the leading force of the nation and that our alliances constitute an inviolable foundation of the existence of the Polish state, the system of which is based on the social ownership of the means of production. These are the fundamental precepts of socialism, the recognition of which facilitates the successful implementation of the ambitious and all-embracing program of renewal.

It also facilitates the activities of Solidarity, which states that it does not intend to play the role of a political party. The registration carried out on this platform brings to Solidarity partnership and strengthened confidence. The experiences of the past few weeks have shown that the achievement of a solution which is advantageous to the country is not easy.

But, I repeat, prudence prevailed, as well as good will and a sense of responsibility for the future of the country. Solidarity has added to the statute, examined by the Supreme Court, an annex which constitutes an integral part of the statute containing the first points of the Gdansk agreement to which I have just referred. In addition, the annex consists of texts of the ILO conventions, numbers 87 and 98.

Personally I am of the opinion that a further positive step has been made in the direction of establishing a partner-like agreement--about which I spoke in one of my previous commentaries--as an essential foundation for social and political relations in Poland for today and the future.

Also doubts concerning the ideological foundations of such a partnership have now disappeared. The supplement to the statute unequivocally defines the socialist character of the new trade unions. Following that, all distrust perhaps will disappear, as it should disappear, together with all divisions into "us" and "them." This definitely is the path we should go. Such a way will be useful to us all. If we are talking of an advantageous and useful solution, then I think that nobody in Poland must risk solutions which are disadvantageous for the country. Only the first type of solution creates the guarantee for the successful development of events and gains world recognition, which is not without significance.

Many people of good will wished for such a solution and many acted for it. One must express recognition and respect for their patriotic attitudes.

The conciliatory ending of the misunderstandings about the form of the statute is unpleasant only for those who would like to stop the process of renewal or those who would like to transform it into a political conflict dividing all Poles.

We have behind us a difficult and dangerous road full of arguments. The future is not rosy either. It is difficult to say whether after this everything will go smoothly, but at least it is known that the arguments will no longer deal with the main principles of the political system, but with matters of the everyday social and economic life of the country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that tonight we can breathe a sigh of relief--one of the serious reasons for social tension has now been removed. This makes one full of optimism.

PAP Commentary

LD110338 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Nov 80

["Solidarnosc is Aware of Poland's Political Conditionings"--PAP headline; by PAP commentator Romana Kalecka]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP)--The week-long dispute over the statute of Solidarnosc trade union group came to an end at last. Its outcome is favourable to Solidarnosc, to millions of its members and sympathizers. However, this time again the settlement involves neither [words indistinct]: The ruling by the Supreme Court simply means the victory of law and commonsense, of the sense of realism and responsibility for the country and for its future. That is all that should accompany the process of renewal which started in Poland.

The Supreme Court verdict is a sign of respect for the autonomy, independence and self-governance of trade unions and an expression of guarantees granted to them by the socialist state, which were so emphatically indicated in the social contract signed in Gdansk, [words indistinct].

At the same time, the course and outcome of the Supreme Court's session today provide a confirmation of the fact that the Solidarnosc group is fully aware of the political conditionings facing this country, that they fully approve the principles of this country's socio-political system, and that they are aware of what society and the state expect of them. This was clearly indicated by their adding an annex to their statute which includes the main international legal regulations relating to trade union movement and--what is most important--the full text of part one of the Gdansk agreement, which clearly specifies the ideological shape of the new trade unions.

The important thing is that the Solidarnosc founding committee appended the above annex of its own accord and not under any pressure, as the move was not any condition for the Supreme Court ruling in favour of the union. Hence, the founding committee's decision came as a result of goodwill and their will to specify the stand taken by this country's biggest social organization with respect to the basic principles of the socialist state, to confirm the leading role of the party and Poland's international alliances.

Needless to say, the development deprives of the key claim all those who question the socialist nature of the democratic transformations taking place in Poland at present, and within her trade union movement in particular. [Words indistinct] inspired [words indistinct] much doubt and even distrust towards this movement was finally removed.

PZPR POLITBURO WELCOMES SETTLEMENT OF SOLIDARITY CASE

LD111955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] We begin this bulletin with information on today's meeting of the party Central Committee Politburo. The information was prepared by Jerzy Malczynski.

The main topics of today's meeting of the Politburo were: an appraisal of the political situation in the country and a debate on the economic situation, market problems and first of all food supplies. After the conclusion of the meeting member of the Politburo, Secretary of the party Central Committee Andrzej Werblan met a group of journalists. He presented the most important topics discussed at the meeting.

The starting point for the appraisal of the political situation in the country was the positive conclusion of the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. The settlement of this issue by the Supreme Court in the spirit of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements virtually completes the first stage of the shaping of the position of the new trade unions and their place in the socio-political system of our country.

The decision guaranteeing the independence and self-government of the union assuring at the same time the implementation of the ological and political principles in practice, indicates the opening of a new in which Solidarity will be able to join in the resolving of the problems fa our fatherland. Both the party echelons and the administrative authorities shou sist in the discharge of this constructive role by the trade union movement.

Most essential is to embark on activities which will help the country in getting out of a difficult situation and first of all in ensuring the proper rhythm of work. During the most recent period we have witnessed more intensive activity by the party organizations in the programming of summary solutions. The party organizations have also been playing a more important part in activities removing the causes of disruptions at work.

The basic problems which await solution in this respect are on the one hand a better organization of work and on the other its greater intensity resulting from the attitude adopted by workers. The economic and in particular the market situation is influenced by two phenomena significant for the recent period: a rapid increase in the sums paid out to workers and a decline in productivity.

This can be illustrated by the following data: In October the wages fund increased by 18 percent while output fell by 5 percent. These trends also reflect on the situation on the food market. Additional disruptions are being caused by an atmosphere of uncertainty which results in the hoarding of certain goods, sometimes because there may be a shortage and sometimes because people are afraid of a strike by shop assistants. This deepens further still the discrepancy between supply and demand.

The meeting criticized the efficiency of the administration as regards getting out of the difficult situation. Implementation of the measures indispensable for the restoration of equilibrium is too slack. An example here could be the procuring of potatoes. The decisions considering a flexible approach to the procuring prices were made a few weeks ago. For instance, the principle was introduced that work establishments were authorized to pay more than the official, current prices of Z400 per quintal for the potatoes.

In addition conditions were created for introducing of the so-called linked procurement. This means that the farmers delivering potatoes are able to buy with the money acquired from their sale coal, machines and building materials. It transpires that in many parts of the country the administration is introducing these precepts too slowly.

The meeting also criticized this situation as regards the market supplies of flour and bakery products. There are two reasons for this: the increased demand for these articles resulting from the insufficiency of potatoes on the market--and it is well known that these are alternative products--and the fact that the potential of the grain industry has not been used to the full. We have at our disposal an adequate quantity of grain and adequate processing power as regards technical possibilities. However with the current rhythm of work they are not being exploited. In fact, in order to satisfy the demand for flour products and bread, which is 25 percent higher than usual, the flour mills would have to work not only on Saturdays but on Sundays too.

Such, unfortunately, is the situation resulting from stepped-up purchases caused by the shortage of potatoes and by hoarding. To a certain degree these difficulties are being alleviated by the utilization of free processing power in the neighboring countries. But needless to say this is of marginal importance and applies only to border areas.

It has also been decided to step up the export of certain goods of great usefulness such as cars, colour television sets and tape recorders, earmarking the means thus acquired for the import of food.

The Politburo also recommended the speeding-up of the translation of the decision on meat rationing into practice. Within the next few days such a project is to be submitted to a public debate.

Of course this will be a project which will take into consideration several variants. It will be based on a pessimistic forecast as regards the sum total of produced meat and animal fats. Such an approach is due to the fact that the expected decline of production is being estimated by experts in different ways. Consequently it will be easier to increase the allocation of meat later than not to be able to meet the suggested rations. After the project has been publicized a debate lasting 2-3 weeks is envisaged. Thus it can be expected that the agreed precepts will come into force next January.

Another perturbing phenomenon is the considerable increase in meat procurement. This may be eloquent of trends to reduce the herds by farmers. However of utmost importance, before we make a businesslike study, is the narrowing down of the forecasts pertaining to the envisaged meat production during the next few months.

WALESA MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS IN LODZ

LD111908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting organized by the Lodz Interfactory Founding Committee took place today in the Lodz sports palace. Present were representatives of the national Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity led by Lech Walesa.

The meeting was attended by activists from the Solidarity works committees operating in over 560 enterprises in the area.

In the course of the meeting Lech Walesa stressed that at present there existed a possibility for the union to embark on normal work connected primarily with organizing its structure. He warned against attempts to penetrate Solidarity by people who would see in this their personal interest exclusively.

Referring to the difficult situation of our country, he pointed out that the riches of the land, the skilled personnel and first of all sensible men, who certainly want to work well, raise optimistic hopes for a way out of the crisis and for the production of a larger quantity of assets to be shared among the working population. Lech Walesa considered as most important at the present stage the start of solid work and the consistent implementation of demands put forward by the workforces.

Also today, a conference took place at which Lech Walesa answered questions put by journalists.

Radio Interview

LD111736 Lodz Domestic in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting between representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity and the Chairman of the National Coordinating Commission Lech Walesa took place in the Lodz sports hall this morning.

During the press conference a short interview with Lech Walesa was recorded by Edward Marciniak from the Lodz television center:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Walesa, how do you see the situation of the trade union movement after yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court?

[Answer] The situation is the same as on 31 August. The only difference is that the formalities have been dealt with. The first stage is over. The second stage is just starting.

[Question] What will be the most urgent tasks in the second stage?

[Answer] The tasks will be determined by every interfactory founding committee [MKZ], by every work establishment for themselves. We must bear in mind that in 2 months we have to resolve the problem of elections in factories.

[Question] You know that Lodz is a very hard-working city?

[Answer] Indeed, I do know that they work very hard, especially women, such pretty women, what a pity, what a great pity.

[Question] What are your plans for the immediate future?

[Answer] The first plan is to get back to Gdansk and give an account of what I went to Warsaw for.

[Question] Will you lead the Solidarity trade union movement in Poland in the future?

[Answer] So far I have not thought about this. I have undertaken to carry out the first stage. This has been done. As regards the second one I do not know, since I have a wife and children and I am not in good health. I already have problems bringing up the children. My 11-year-old son already acts like a headmaster at school. Consequently I have to take care of him. He is starting too soon.

[Question] Will there be new elections to all MKZ's?

[Answer] There will be new elections, and in a new way.

[Question] Meaning how?

[Answer] Not like the past [words indistinct].

[Question] And just one more matter. In the fight for trade union jobs the situation may be repeated which [words indistinct].

[Answer] Should it be repeated it cannot be helped. Where is this supposed to happen? Anywhere where this is repeated we will not allow this situation to recur. It is not those who utter pretty slogans that should be elected. Anyway our agreements are such that anyone of us can be sacked any time.

[Question] What do you expect the meeting in Lodz to yield?

[Answer] I hope become closely acquainted with the existing problems and to explain things that are not known, without evading the most drastic ones. [end recording]

GRABSKI COMMENTS ON TU REGISTRATION DISPUTE 8 NOVEMBER

LD080326 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP)--Regional meetings of PUWP activists are (?held) throughout Poland, which are attended by representatives of party leadership, including Henryk Jablonski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and others.

Today, a plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Szczecin was held. Present was PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski. The plenum approved of the PUWP CC Political Bureau motion to call off Janusz Brych from the post of the first secretary of the (?Szczecin) Voivodship Committee in connection with his appointment to the post of the head of the PUWP CC social-professional department.

The plenum elected Kazimierz Cypryniak, the former secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Szczecin, to be the first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Szczecin.

Taking the floor during the session of the PUWP activists in Szczecin Tadeusz Grabski said that in spite of the month's time that elapsed since the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC phenomena deepening the crisis situation had not been halted. The full confidence of the masses of the PUWP members in the party leadership has not been restored yet, though this is the principal condition of the PUWP's consolidation.

We not only fail to obtain improvement in the fundamental [word indistinct] of economy but observe a continuous worsening of the situation. Quite alarming are the predictions concerning the economic results in 1980, Tadeusz Grabski said.

In these conditions, the implementation of decisions adopted by the government in the area of improving market supplies is proceeding unfavourably and significantly differs from our declarations and intentions. This, of course, renders (?difficult) [word indistinct] with the society on (?important) subjects, and delays the process of reconstructing confidence. In order to counter a further deepening of the economic crisis, threatening with unimaginable consequences, we have asked the Soviet Union for effective economic aid. And though this was not the chief and the only goal of the PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania's and Premier Jozef Pinkowski's visit to Moscow, nonetheless its meaning is of greatest importance considering the positive results the visit has produced, the speaker stressed.

This meaning finds reflection in the sympathetic attitude of the CPSU leadership to Poland, in the understanding of her problems and in the full (?confidence) in the leadership of the Polish party and state, in our hitherto actions and in faith that (?Poland will) continue to be an important link of the socialist community, in deep conviction that the transformation underway in Poland by no means weaken our bonds of friendship, bilateral economic relations or the durability and reliability of the alliance of our states and the unity of our parties.

Referring to the threat of strike, as a possible reaction to the future ruling of the Supreme Court on the "Solidarnosc" union appeal against the decision of the voivodship court in Warsaw which had introduced changes into the union's statute, Tadeusz Grabski said that it was not the authorities' task to (?replace) the independent court (?in) passing verdicts, though the other side seemed to have no scruples in doing so.

This is an evident proof that any methods are believed to be good and justified when designed beforehand to serve a definite goal, namely that of getting a favourable ruling. One thing is certain, the dispute over the registration has ended, for the "Solidarnosc" movement exists and operates legally. A dispute has arisen, however, over the ideological image of the "Solidarnosc" union, Tadeusz Grabski said.

It can be said, of course, that the recognition in the "Solidarnosc" statute of the PUWP's leading role in the state was a political act but it is also true that, in spite of the declarations of the union's apolitical nature, the failure to recognize this fact would be a political act, too, and the question would be left unanswered why one of the extremely important articles of the Gdansk agreement concerning the union's independence has been included in the statute. Here the general formulation that the statute is based on the Gdansk accords does not suffice, the speaker stressed.

One may believe that "Solidarnosc" would fiercely protest against the deleting from the statute of Article 4, which formulates the principle of the trade unions' independence and quoting as the sole grounds for such decision the fact that this principle has been formulated in the Gdansk agreement and therefore, it is sufficient to refer to this agreement in the introduction to the statute.

The problem of the trade union movement in our society, Tadeusz Grabski said further, requires careful consideration by all the interested sides, by the entire society. This is a political and ideological question of great weight.

MKR ISSUES APPEAL TO DISREGARD DEMONSTRATIONS RUMORS

LD101744 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] We have received today the following statement from the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] in Szczecin: In connection with numerous questions and considerable anxiety the Presidium of the MKR of the Indepenent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity states herewith that it has not organized any demonstrations, rallies or meetings for 11 November. We appeal to you to disregard various gossip and rumors which are making it difficult to achieve a calm situation in the Szczecin Voivodship. The above statement has been signed by Stanislaw [name indistinct] on behalf of the (?MKR).

HEALTH SERVICES WORKERS CONTINUE PROTESTS, STRIKES

Gdansk Voivodship Office Occupation

LD111018 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] As previously reported, talks were held in Gdansk last Friday between a government commission and representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity of health service employees from all Poland. The talks, which dealt with pay raises, have produced no result and as a sign of protest the health service Solidarity delegation has occupied the building of the voivodship office where the talks were held, and is now waiting for the arrival of a competent government commission. The sit-in at the voivodship office has also been joined by a group of teachers, because last Friday's talks dealing with the solution of problems faced by their profession did not produce any result either. Students at the medical academy who have occupied the pathology building since last Friday have also joined the health service employees' protest, as a sign of solidarity.

Medical Students' Strike

LD101944 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] In the face of the repeated disregard by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the demands submitted by the health service concerning matters which [words indistinct] and are extremely important also to general public (?and on the scandalous conditions), we students support our older colleagues, all employees of the health service, and their protest. We are quoting these words from the statement of the strike committee of the students of the Pomorze Medical School in Szczecin. The strikers occupied this morning [words indistinct] at the Aleja Powstancow Wieklopolskich. Because of the large number of people--over 1,500 this morning--they are considering occupying some of the students' hostels. The statement of the strike committee has been passed on to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the committee is also maintaining contact with the school authorities. The striking students have supplies of food and warm clothing and they intend to continue their action, as they said, until the moment when constructive talks are undertaken between the government commission and respresentatives of the health services.

Continuing Gdansk Strike

LD110814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The strike which was started last Friday by the representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity of the health service employees is still going on in the building of the voivodship office in Gdansk.

The strike has been caused by the Ministry of Health's wage proposals, which have been rejected. Yesterday, the strikers received an invitation from Minister Andrezej Jedynak to attend talks in Warsaw. The talks would have been held today with the participation of Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach and would have concerned the wage problems in the health service. Representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of the health service employees failed to respond to this proposal and are continuing their strike. Also striking are students of the Gdansk medical academy.

Unions Talks With Mach

LD111602 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] At 1500 today talks began between the representatives of the trade unions of the health and welfare sector employees and Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach. Yesterday the health service employees who are on strike at the voivodship office in Gdansk and who belong to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity received an invitation to take part in these talks on wage problems, but representatives of NSZZ Solidarity declined to take part in the talks.

More on Talks

LD121114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach has met representatives of the national union of the health service employees and central board of the Polish professional doctors' union. A businesslike exchange of views was carried out on the subject of wages of employees of the health service and social welfare system. General principles and the direction of changes of the present system of wages were discussed. It was deemed essential to create the fairest possible structure of a new system of pay. Initial work on its change will begin very soon. The draft will be prepared in 3 months and will be put to a broad consultation in the milieu of the health service and welfare sector employees.

Continuing Protests

LD120940 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A protest action of the health service workers continues in solidarity with the attitude of their representatives who have proclaimed an occupation strike at the voivodship office in Gdansk. At the same time at the same office an occupation strike continues by members of the commission of education and upbringing of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity started for the conducting of talks with the ministry commission. It was caused by differences of opinion as regards the method of implementing the first two demands of the education workers concerning expenditures on education and the number of hours worked by the teachers. In solidarity, flags have been hoisted at the Wroclaw schools, and the staff is wearing armbands and ribbons. Education and health service centers are functioning normally. Health services in Walbrzych and Legnica voivodships are protesting in the same manner.

HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION BEGINS PLENARY SESSION

LD111020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The first plenary session of the Council of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Health Service Workers is taking place in Warsaw. The meeting is discussing the problems of the structure and activity of the union in the present circumstances, as well as problems of pay in the health service.

NSZZ BUILDING WORKERS UNION, MINISTRY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD112304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw between the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Workers of the Building Industry and House Building Cooperatives, and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry. Teams of experts were led by chairman of the union, Henryk (Swidecki) and Minister Edward Barszcz. The agreement defines the ways and date of implementation of the demands and proposals concerning pay and employment, social and working conditions put forward by building workers during the report-back and election campaign of the union, during strikes, and also during debates of the 12th national congress of the union.

SOLIDARITY, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY HOLD TALKS

LD102256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The third round of talks between NSZZ Solidarity representing communications workers and the government commission of the Ministry of Communications led by Minister Zbigniew Rudnicki, was held in Gdansk this morning. The main subjects of the talks are pay matters in the 11 communications departments, review of the implementation of the most urgent proposals and demands, and definition of the scope of cooperation in the field of communications in our country.

Gdansk on Talks

LD111910 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The third round of talks between the coordinating committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Communications Workers and the ministry commission started today in the building of the regional Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications in Gdansk.

The meeting is continuing without the presence of the minister and [words indistinct]. We now have a problem with the wording, with the concrete term for the increase. What does it represent? It has been stated clearly that the sum earmarked for the raise in the first part of the Gdansk agreement, point No 8, i,e, is earmarked as a clear compensation for the increase of prices to date.

I have been listening for a few minutes to the discussion in the hall. It is very detailed. The issue is that the Ministry of Communications suggests that the envisaged raises, discussed at this moment, should also take into consideration overtime. We consider that this is a wrong approach altogether, as overtime is the result of organizational errors, of wrong actions and cannot be functionally tied to today's decisions.

[Another voice] We are trying to arrive at an unequivocal agreement to be signed, while the government side is trying to achieve as many salvos as possible.

[Another voice] These talks are supposed to give a general definition of the approach of the Ministry of Communications to our demands. The details will be dealt with later.

[Reporter] Now I am asking for comment on the progress made at the talks from the director general in the Ministry of Communications Leon (Kolostecki).

[(Kolostecki)] The commission from the Ministry of Communications consistently and unequivocally supports the Gdansk agreement. We consider that after the definition of average pay as amounting to Z750 per worker then with respect to the gaps in the interpretation of Point 8, with good will, we should [words indistinct] to settle these matters within a short period of time. Even today.

[Reporter] Mr Director, these talks are taking too long.

[Kolostecki] In my opinion we are already reaching a stage in which we should start a concrete formulation of individual answers.

NSZZ OFFICIALS MEET WITH PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE WORKERS

LD102330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] In Warsaw today top officials on the Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions of Printing Workers and the Workers' Publishing Cooperative, Press, Book, Distributors held a meeting to discuss basic problems affecting the printing community. An agreement was signed which defines the principles of cooperation between the publishing cooperative and the union in the implementation of all mutual decisions taken for the welfare and on behalf of printers, and the schedule for the implementation of key issues arising from employees' proposals and demands, as well as from the resolution adopted at the 22d National Congress of delegates. The agreement defines other forms of participation by the publishing cooperative in the development of trade union sanatorium facilities, workers recreation, and forecasts changes in the organizational structure of the printing industry in local centers.

DIVISIONS IN DAIRY WORKERS TRADE UNION NOTED

LD121018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A 3-day session of the First National Congress of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Employees of Dairy Cooperatives had ended in Warsaw. This is a new trade union, registered last month. The debate was dominated by matters concerning the organizational form of the new union and the program of its activity. However, there was no unity of views. Particular controversy was caused by the question whether the union was to be a branch organization, with full autonomy, or whether the union should act within Solidarity. The view on the branch character of the union won. Some of the delegates who did not share this view handed in their mandates.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FORM INDEPENDENT UNION

LD111652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A national founding conference of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Customs Officials has been held in Otwock near Warsaw. The conference approved the union's statute and action program and appointed an inter-factory founding committee, which has been instructed to register the new union at the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

PINKOWSKI ATTENDS MEETING OF PARTY ACTIVISTS IN LODZ

LD111252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] An assessment of the social, political and economic situation of the country and the tasks emerging from it for party organizations are the topics of a conference of PZPR activists in Lodz today. The conference is attended by the secretaries of factory and local party committees in the (?Lodz), Piotrkow, Sieradz and Skierniewice Voivodships.

Also present is Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Speech on Economy, Solidarity

LD112140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1835 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Speech by Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on 11 November to a meeting of party activists in Lodz--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, our conference is devoted to key tasks of the party organization in the present political and economic situation.

Our party develops ever more comprehensive and consistent activity based on the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and aimed at leading the country out of a deep political and economic crisis. This meets with the support and appreciation of the overwhelming majority of the population.

Society is well aware of the obvious truth that a creative continuation of the socialist development of Poland is the only thing able to ensure prosperity for our nation. To this end a consolidation of all patriotic forces is indispensable, along with the resumption of a normal rhythm of work without which a normalization of living conditions cannot be achieved.

Society shows concern about the further development of the situation: It is tired of the growing difficulties occurring in various fields, in particular market difficulties, and it wants a rapid restoration of law and order. This is, at present, the most important task of the party and the state. The attention of the government is focused on this problem. Therefore, the question could arise: if a rapid normalization is the wish of an overwhelming majority of our society, and if the efforts of the party and the state are focused on this problem, why then do we not achieve adequate progress in this field, and why, in some regards, is the situation even worsening?

Many conditions must be fulfilled to achieve more rapid progress on the path of normalization and so that this can be felt by broad masses of our population. This was pointed out in our discussion today.

An increase in the aggressive character and efficiency of party work is a matter of momentous importance. Comrade Gozek from the Lodz Technical University spoke on this subject and many other comrades did, too: the improvement of the efficiency of work of all our members and all party organizations.

We have decided to implement consistently the guidelines for renovating party work mapped out by the Central Committee, to broaden the party's internal democracy, to ensure the observance of Leninist norms of party life, to eliminate all those negative phenomena which brought about deformations and resulted in the breach of party links with the working class and working people as a whole. This demands common action by all party organizations and echelons based on the guidelines mapped out by the sixth plenum of the Central Committee. This demands a consolidation of party forces everywhere, in each enterprise and each walk of life.

Many things are being discussed within our party and in society as a whole at present. The discussion is, in general, creative and useful--a necessary and stimulating dialogue. There are often critical and bitter remarks in the discussion: This is fully understandable. But it is a valuable phenomenon resulting from the discussion that this discussion seeks ever further an answer to the question: What should and must be done in order to overcome the existing difficulties?

Precisely such a party debate--carried out with concern about the present time and with the future in mind--and a dialogue between the party and the society as a whole is needed by all of us.

After constructive conclusions and deeds, concrete action is the most important thing here. This reinvigorating trend, constituting a leaven of further achievements in the development of socialist Poland, is becoming a dominant trend. This is very important. But we also perceive--and this was stressed in our discussion today--another trend incompatible with the interest of the country. Indeed, discussions generated by sterile negation or inspired by forces interested in a destabilization of our social and economic life and impairing the lines of socialist development of Poland cannot serve the cause well. We must all of us resolutely oppose these forces.

People's Poland is our common asset. We have raised her from smouldering ruins by the effort of the whole nation. Only a socialist Poland, united by the bonds of brotherly friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, a Poland occupying an important place in the community of socialist countries and at the same time open to a peaceful dialogue and cooperation with other countries, can ensure for our nation the conditions needed for its overall development. That is exactly why--as was said at the meeting with the Krakow steelworkers by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Stanislaw Kania--everyone who goes against socialism goes against the independent existence of the nation. We will defend socialism as it is necessary to defend the independence of Poland.

We remember very well how many casualties and sacrifices of whole generations of Poles were needed in order to regain that independence after centuries of enslavement and partition. We still remember the heroic struggle of our nation against the Nazi invader, for freedom, for another rebirth of Poland in its contemporary shape, as a socialist country, and for which socialism became a guarantee and the unshaken mainstay of the independent state's existence.

Dear comrades: An issue of fundamental importance is the achievement of progress in surmounting economic difficulties. They are acutely affecting the entire community: the workers due to disruptions in production and work, and families as a result of numerous supply problems. The economic situation of the country is very difficult indeed and complex. I mentioned this in the Sejm early in September when presenting a summary of the program for the government's activities.

The government program was based on the complexity of the situation of the country. At the same time it aimed, in the best possible manner, to meet halfway the expectations of the community, the numerous motions and demands emerging from the agreements signed by the government. All the time we have been conscientiously carrying out the signed agreements and the program presented in the Sejm. During the period up to and including November we will encompass with pay increases all those employed in the socialized economy, that is, 12 million people. This is an unprecedented rise, which commits over 1 year sums well over Z100 billion. At the same time we have been working on reforming family benefits and pensions, the first stage of which is to be implemented next year. This too will increase the revenue of the population by another more than Z30 billion. Work on the introduction next year of a 5-day week is well advanced. Many other social questions essential for the lives of families and individual vocational groups have been embarked upon. All these are important projects which demand considerable outlays but which resolve essential social problems. Embarking on their solution, the government has ascertained that they are not backed up in full by the current production level.

However, I think we were entitled to count on the active support for these decisions, made in the interests of all workers, through better labor results. Unfortunately, the restoring of a normal rhythm of work and production is so far proceeding too slowly in many sectors of the economy. This diminishes our resources and deepens the market difficulties and coproduction problems. As we all know, the causes of this state of affairs vary. Next to indisputable achievements in many spheres of the economy we come across painful results of errors in the economic policy of the preceding period of time, reflected in the upsetting and disturbance of the basic proportions, the underdevelopment of market industry, agriculture and food husbandry, the excessive debt and the weighting down of national revenue through capital-consuming investment.

All this influences our situation and continues to be and will remain for the next few years the cause of economic difficulties.

In order to eliminate the results of these difficulties we must remove their economic causes, that is, to perform a change of social and economic policy, to shape new rational proportions for its further development and to release necessary social and economic mechanism favouring better economic management. This is the most important task for the government and our common national problem which must be resolved by us. This cannot be achieved in a short period of time although the quickest possible action is needed.

The shaping of new proportions and the shaping of the necessary economic equilibrium demands at least 2 or 3 years. We must be aware--all of us--that we are facing precisely such a difficult period of time during which we shall be resolving accumulated difficulties and endeavoring to achieve a gradual improvement of the situation. In this complex situation we should not do something that would cause a further worsening of our problems and deepen the state of disequilibrium. Since we will suffer this--all of us--the whole of society.

Understanding this obvious truth, its practical acceptance is the first condition for entering a path toward overcoming the difficulties.

Our economy is working much below its capacity, an immense production and intellectual potential at our disposal is not being fully utilized. In the third quarter of the year and in October, the plan was not fulfilled to the tune of more than Z80 billion. There is some gradual improvement but this is greatly insufficient. There are still many branches of industry, in particular the engineering, construction and some other industries, in which the plan fulfillment is seriously behind schedule. So how can an improvement in market supply be achieved when the production of marketable goods is behind plan by more than Z20 billion? How can an improvement of supplies to industry and coproduction be achieved when shortcomings in supply production have exceeded Z30 billion, and when this concerns many goods indispensable for a normal rhythm of the work of industry? For example, about 8 million tons less of coal was extracted than planned. This influences the supplies to industry, power plants and exports. In the same period the production of cement fell short of the plan by about 1 million tons, the production of rolled goods by about 417,000 tons, and production of copper by about 70,000 tons. The list of goods production which is behind schedule is long.

Let us reflect on what the results of this can be and what they can serve, and what an adverse influence on our economy the great shortcomings in export production have in this very difficult payment situation since they directly affect the possibilities of importing raw materials and marketable goods.

I am not speaking about this matter in order to shift the responsibility for the existing difficulties to the workforces alone. We know that not all depends on workforces but to a decisive extent on normal rhythm of work of the country as a whole which is created by the work of everybody. If there are disturbances in one link, in one branch, this must adversely influence the work of the whole of industry.

Today we have no enterprises whose effort does not affect the production capabilities of others. This is why the continuity of production and the exploitation of existing production capabilities of the whole of industry is today so important. Everywhere, in every workplace, we should consider what needs to be done to improve the regularity of production, how to deal better with the difficulties which have arisen as a result of production stoppages in our whole economy.

In these conditions the efforts to organize more strikes and work stoppages are wholly irresponsible. Let us stop and think in whose interest such strikes would be. The party and state authorities have recognized the right to strike as a final expression of protest of the working class.

But today, when on the broad platform of our country's political and economic life all of us are looking for ways for the further development of socialist democracy in the form of institutional assurances, when we are considering the better utilization of all the creative forces of our people, when we want to work out jointly a program for improving the country's economic situation--today the recourse to the threat of a strike in order to force further pay and welfare concessions is not justified.

It is not the right to strike that is at issue. What is at issue is whether that right, when we are faced with such a difficult situation in our country, should be abused. At present, the greatest harm to public interest, to the opportunity for improving our people's living standards, is done by the lack of progress in production, by the decline in the manufacture of goods and wealth which we must have if we are to meet better the individual and collective needs of the population.

We should all bear this in mind at all times. Today it is not enough to be in favor of renewal, to approve its aims and direction. The renewal must be served by better effort, by help in overcoming the difficulties which have arisen along the path of Poland's socialist development.

In the situation now prevailing we cannot afford, either, to provide further funds for wage increases. To escalate wage demands in present conditions can only deepen the present and already very difficult market situation. Pay adjustments already carried out and those now being finalized--and this includes pay in the health service, the teaching profession, and also social benefits--will have made a marked improvement in the population's incomes.

We know that decisions made so far are not capable of leveling out all disproportions and of securing full order in the wages system in our country. Comrade Osniecki mentioned this, among other things. In this connection, the government intends, before the end of the first half of next year, to work out principles governing the pay policy in the next 5-year period. This policy's provisions ought to do away with unjustified pay disproportions, to meet indispensable social needs and also to provide a better correlation between wages, results achieved at work and qualifications.

Dear comrades! The government's emergency programme is intended to deal with the accrued difficulties. What we are trying to do above all is to defend the food (?sector). Many comrades have spoken about the difficult situation in this area, among others Comrade Kamazarow, Comrade Popec and others.

I must say that we are not finding it easy because the situation in farming is not good and the failure of the potato crop is downright catastrophic. The sugar beet crop will be considerably lower also. In this situation we have made decisions which will secure the deliveries of basic foods. Taking into account our country's needs we have had to increase the imports of grain and feed components to the level of about 10 million tons in the 1980-81 financial year by obtaining further loans for this purpose.

We have increased the targets for the production of flour, groats and other grain products up to our maximum production capabilities. We shall considerably increase the imports of rice and market supplies of macaroni. We have insured supplies of vegetable oils. Faced with the rapid increases in the prices of potatoes, caused by crop failure, we have increased grants to enterprises and works councils which will enable them to finance price fluctuations in such a way as to prevent them from adversely affecting the budget of lower-paid workers.

Taking into account the difficult situation in cattle breeding, in the supplies of meat and fats, we have secured imports of meat and fats which will supplement these supplies.

We are also planning to introduce for an interim period a system of coupons for meat and fats. Work on this system of coupons for meat and fats is far advanced and consultations on this subject will be held shortly.

Consequently, we want to bring about an elementary calm on the food market. This is being assisted also by stepping up food imports and simultaneously reducing exports. In all, as a result of decisions made in this area of foreign trade, the balance sheet of trade will decrease by some 22.2 billion foreign currency zloty as compared with the plan.

In all, the value of the import of agricultural produce and food will increase this year by 4.4 billion than the value of their exports. This is equivalent to $1.4 billion. Appreciable assistance has been given to us by the brotherly socialist countries through insuring additional deliveries of market goods, including food. This results in an alleviation of market tensions. The effect is the same of additional purchases in the capitalist countries.

A great influence is exercised on the market situation by the work of the agricultural and food industry. We expect that everywhere, in every processing plant, good work will be insured, that care will be taken for a maximum stepping up of production out of the acquired raw materials. For this purpose we must exploit everywhere all the existing reserves, including local ones. A great deal depends on the work of commerce. We must show recognition for the efforts made by the employees in commerce who endeavor in this complex market situation to cope with increased duties.

The situation demands further actions designed to improve the food market. This is also conditioned by the export of our industrial goods. Greater output and greater exports of these goods can insure for us the means for the stepping up of the imports of indispensable food. Therefore, we have set this target for all the industrial ministries.

Our activities in restoring the priority of social objectives and focusing our attention on what is most important, that is, food supply, cannot make us neglect other undertakings indispensable for the restoration of economic equilibrium in the country. Of fundamental importance are, among other things, the following methods of action already implemented and prepared in the course of the work on the plan for next year, that is: the reduction of investment outlays, including first of all through stopping part of the capital-consuming investments. This decision is a prerequisite for the saving of means needed to maintain the consumption level. At the same time outlays on housing, health and other priority objectives will not be reduced.

We are stepping up economies in the state budget on administrative and other expenses so as to save up the overall sum of some Z30 billion this year and another Z40 billion next year. We strive to insure deeper changes in the production structure toward the increase of the production of goods for the needs of the domestic market and exports.

The government regards as a fundamental matter the protection of the living conditions of the population. This is closely linked with counteracting inflationary pressure. The most effective method in this respect is productive work which is bearing fruit through the increase of production and supplies of goods and services to the market. The decision made by the government concerning the rise in the interest rate for long-term savings should also be conducive to this end. This decision is at the same time characteristic of the concern for the protection of their real value.

Needless to say these activities are not sufficient to take the country out of an exceptionally difficult economic situation. They are indispensable for today and tomorrow, however, they will not suffice for a longer period of time. Therefore, the voices drawing attention to the need to work out a program which would lead the country out of the present economic crisis are correct. The trends of this program, of economic policy for the next 5-year period, should be the subject of debate at the ninth party congress.

The rescue of the country from the complex economic situation constitutes in fact a key problem of the nation. This has been confirmed by today's debate.

That is why the stand adopted by the Politburo means that the preparations for the congress should be started soon, now, and that the congress should be convened when we are ready. The next, seventh plenum of the party Central Committee will express its views on this matter. I should like to say that the government is also working on such a program. The foundation of a long-term program cannot be solely in combatting results manifesting themselves in numerous difficulties and irritants in the market, but in the elimination of the causes giving rise to our difficulties, that is, the recourse to changes of a structural nature. That is why the working out of this program is a complex task. This must be a realistic program based on balanced and feasible resources of the country, and also on means which can be acquired as a result of cooperation with countries abroad, developed according to the principle of mutual advantages, cooperation confirmed by definite agreements.

During the period of 36 years of socialist construction we have created a vast economic potential which constitutes an excellent foundation for the further development of the country. We have at our disposal many material resources. Our great social capital rests in the qualifications and possibilities of the working cadres. Thus we possess the necessary conditions--counting first of all on our own strength and resources--to insure a successful development of the country in the future.

There are three trends of fundamental importance indicating the way out of our difficult economic situation. In the first place this demands insuring the development of agriculture and food production so as to be able to successfully resolve the problems pertaining to the feeding of the nation.

In the second place it is indispensable to develop the export capacity of our economy, making exports reach a level enabling the acquisition of adequate means for a justified imports [level] and repayment of debts.

In the third place it is imperative to streamline the functioning of the economy so as to attain greater efficiency, flexibility, and effectiveness in the work of economic enterprises and institutions, to exploit better the opportunities provided by domestic science and technical progress. Regarding agricultural developments we have already started the specifics of the action program. The main trends have been mapped out in the stand of the PZPR Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL supreme committee on conditions for the further development of agriculture.

In 1974 our party worked out a long-term program for the improvement of nutrition. Unfortunately, it was not consistently implemented in view of the failure to secure means for this purpose in the economic plant. We must alter this state of affairs. Our agricultural policy insures bright prospects for the whole of farming, including individual farmers. Our desire is that all farmers should embark on activities designed to intensify the production of their farms so as to achieve a security in their farming.

The target of the state authorities will be first of all the insuring of increased outlays and supplies of industrial means for agricultural production as well as the improvement of production profitability. Nowadays, there is no need to persuade anyone that the creation of new, productive agriculture must cost money. This is understood by the working class and by the whole community. During the past 5-year period, investment outlays on agriculture and the whole of food husbandry amounted to a little over 20 percent of overall outlays.

As early as 1981 this proportion will increase to at least 26 percent and in the whole of the next 5-year period to the level of about 30 percent. The next 5-year plan must, above all, be a plan for the development of agriculture and food production.

Next year we should increase appreciably the supplies of spare parts, simple machines and tools, provide increased supplies of fertilizers and building materials. We must speed up the regulation of water conservancy and expand land improvement.

Apart from the continuation of the construction of the Police nitrogen works, we shall have to modernize and develop the fertilizer works in Kedzierzyn, Tarnow and Pulawy. It will be an important task to secure an appreciable development and further modernization of the food processing industry and food storage.

We are preparing measures which are intended to improve the profitability of farm production and which, in addition to the already announced increases in prices paid for milk procurement and slaughter livestock, also envisage a better system of farm prices which will help agriculture. We shall also strengthen socioproduction discipline among farmers. All this is intended to speed up the development of farming and we shall shortly put before the public a government program in this field.

The development of our country's export capacity is a more complicated matter. It is not enough to proclaim that we have to promote a proexport direction in our economy. To take full advantage of Poland's production potential requires considerable imports of raw and other materials, and this includes the textiles industry, something that was mentioned here today. It also calls for extensive cooperation with countries abroad.

When exports are increasing too slowly and resources gained in this way make adequate imports impossible it means, in effect, that the way in which we can utilize our potential is limited. What we need is a yearly increase in exports of some 12 to 14 percent at constant prices, and we shall have to achieve this figure. So, the second important segment in the program for taking Poland out of its present difficulties is the construction of a plan of action to improve our foreign trade situation and this is what we are doing. In this respect, considerable opportunities exist in the consolidation of our economic and scientific-technological relations with the Soviet Union. The results of recent talks with Soviet leaders have confirmed this emphatically and revealed enormous possibilities in this sphere. Poland's active participation in socialist cooperation and economic integration is an indispensable condition for securing a further satisfactory and stabilized development of our country. At the same time we shall continue our cooperation with the capitalist countries on the principle of mutual advantage.

Finally, the third direction of action which is of fundamental importance, and this too was stressed in our discussion, is the improvement in our economy's functioning, in other words the preparation of a broad economic reform. This matter has also been taken up. The initial provisions of our economic reform should be prepared by commissions and put forward for consideration by public opinion as early as next month. The reform has many aims; its essence can be lowered to the adaptation of the function of our economy's mechanism, the function of planning and management, to the level achieved by our country's productive forces. Measures adopted in this area will be aimed at the consolidation of the social function and content of planning and management, at giving enterprises greater independence, at the strengthening of and giving greater powers to local people's councils, and at the introduction of economic and financial systems stimulating innovation and good management.

The preparation and introduction of an economic reform is a complex process which needs time. But on the basis of preliminary work and analyses first measures will be introduced as early as 1981. They will consist in the simplification and debureaucratization of initial planning and in a thorough limitation, perhaps by as much as one-half, in the number of indices which impose limitations on enterprises. This will represent a considerable relief that will do away with many limitations and obstacles. These measures will consist of a considerable extension of local people's councils' powers in the economic sector and of giving them appropriate means of operation, and this will include the disposal of budget excesses.

And finally, we shall increase the role and powers of self-government in deciding production targets and social aims of enterprises.

As of next year these undertaking will be put into practice to implement some of the aims of our reforms and will help to improve the conditions in which enterprises, people's councils and cooperative organizations are operating. They will, above all, increase the opportunities for action by these bodies and their ability to solve many problems within their own resources.

We shall, as Comrade Przeduch has said, break down the administrative shell hindering the enterprises, and we shall also increase our requirements and control. Deeper changes will be defined in our bill on enterprises, workers' self-government, in our bill on the cooperative movement, and on people's councils. Work on these bills is progressing and some have reached their final stage.

Dear comrades: The stabilization of public life is an indispensable condition for a satisfactory solution of Poland's complex problems of development. The government is pursuing this aim consistently by making sure that agreements we have reached are put into practice, by creating conditions and prerequisites needed for partner-like cooperation between government and economic organs and trade unions, creative unions and social organizations. I can say that new forms as well as methods, and content of this co-operation are taking shape and the increased awareness of public interest should provide a common platform for it. This aim has also been served by my meeting with the national coordinating commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. Our talks were constructive and useful although not free of controversy. Our aim was also served by the meeting with the coordinating commission of the industrial trade unions during which we discussed many questions of great importance for the working people.

The government wants to create conditions which would help to develop cooperation with the whole trade union movement, and this includes the industrial trade unions, as well as Solidarity. This resolute desire on the part of the government found its expression in decisions made at those meetings dealing with issues of vital importance for trade unions, and this includes Solidarity. But there is one, fundamental condition for proper cooperation, and that is that Solidarity play a positive role in our country's life. This condition consists of a clear, statement free of doubt on the new union's ideological make-up. There cannot and must not be any doubts as to whether Solidarity stands on the ground of Poland's socialist system principles, as to whether by its daily activity it wants to contribute to Poland's strengthening and development, and that while taking care of worker's interest, it will at the same time support the actions of the authorities, which are aimed at creating conditions needed for good productive work--the basic factor for improving our situation and the working and living conditions of working people.

We have received with satisfaction the fact that yesterday the Supreme Court granted Solidarity's appeal against the voivodship court decision and carried out the union's final registration. The documents accepted during the registration, the inclusion in the statute of the text of the Gdansk agreement, have clearly affirmed that the union will operate on the ground of Poland's socialist system and our statehood's constitutional principles. We all realize that the further satisfactory development of our country calls for the unification of the efforts of all social forces, with the leading role falling to the PZPR, cooperating with allied political parties.

What we need now more than ever is the unification of the strength of our nation in overcoming the difficulties which have arisen. To this end our state needs calm and stabilization. All patriotically motivated members of our community are aware of this, and this is why we must jointly oppose those who would like to exploit the existing situation to increase stresses, to weaken our state and our national economy. We shall deal consistently with all informations, to extend the social base of socialism, and we shall do all we can to reconstruct the bonds between the party and people's authority, the working class and all working people.

In recent months and weeks we have done a great deal to this end; we shall do more--we shall put into practice and consolidate the process of renewal. I thank you for your attention. [applause]

KRAKOW ACTIVISTS ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

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[Proceedings at 5 November meeting of Krakow party aktiv members in Nowa Huta attended by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified voice] We want to take advantage of our meeting today, held in the presence of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, to hold a mutual, frank and direct exchange of information, views and assessments dealing with the most important social, political and economic issues of our plants, Krakow and Poland.

We have been holding successive meetings of section and primary party organizations which took place amid sharp discussions covering many areas and during which many suggestions and demands dealing with party work were made. We have been considering the causes of Poland's political and economic crisis and demands were made to take party and legal action against the people responsible for these matters.

One of the general demands is the issue of rapid and objective information inside the party, in which one could find explanations of current political and social issues as well as the view of the party and government leadership in relation to several basic political and economic matters. Many suggestions have also been put forward which deal with, among other things, cadre policy and producing a work model which will protect the party from being identified with certain people and the errors they committed.

The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, represented here by Solidarity colleagues and comrades, according to our figures now embraces about 90 percent of our work force. The founding committees of the unions started their activities with resolution and have obtained results which match it. A large number of party members have announced that they have joined the union. In our view this is a correct attitude. Party members should be active wherever the workforce is, and this is the view we have held from the very beginning.

The activity of the party's organization in the combine [kombinat] became more lively in September. The OOP [works section party organization] and POP [primary party organization] meetings were held, during which criticism was voiced in the course of many hours of sharp discussion of all areas of socioeconomic and political life in our plants, Krakow and the country. Support was expressed during those meetings for the concrete proposals to hold an extraordinary party congress. The view was also expressed that the party statute should be changed in the direction of greater democratization of our party's internal life. The need for tightening up the system of inspection of party performance was also advocated.

Dear comrades! We are getting ready for discussion of the ninth party congress guidelines. The higher party organization and its aktiv are trying to prepare proposals dealing with the problems of internal party and economic life as exemplified by the performances of such large economic organizations as the Lenin steelworks, which will help to prepare correct congress resolutions and a program of socioeconomic development for the country.

May I now ask those of you who want to take part in the discussion and ask questions to put up your cards. In the meantime, Comrade (Kosowka) will speak about the economic problems of the combine.

[Kosowka] Demands and proposals put forward are one matter. The other is the issue of attitudes toward the party. From what is happening around us, from the way transport is functioning, from the way the heating and power industry is functioning--all you need do is feel the cold radiators--from the way the administration of our cooperative and other housing is performing, from the way our commerce and services are functioning, a single truth is apparent: that unless all of us start to do our jobs pretty soon, all of this will come to a quick end. Not only will there be no renewal, but we shall regress 10 or 15 years.

Our party's leading role is being questioned. This is why we have found ourselves at a new, different stage of political struggle. This is important because, in fact, we are almost completely unprepared for that struggle. From the beginning of the seventies, or rather toward the end of the sixties, our party was being systematically disarmed politically.

First, the colossus of 3.5 million people has ceased to be the vanguard of the working class. The events of recent months which occurred before our very eyes have convinced us of this. It is difficult--is it not?--to work with such a party, it is difficult to function, it is difficult to use this large colossus as an example. Opinion about the party is not created at party meetings. It is created above all among teams of workers in the working community and secondly where the people live. What weapons are we as party members being given within the scope for what used to be called the agitation function of a party member? We shall have to return to using this word in party language when we get back from the extraordinary congress, or even now.

It is a very urgent matter that we should hold elections in the plant party organization, starting from party cells and ending with the plant committee; that the party should emerge from these elections strengthened and not weakened; and that we choose young energetic people--I say again, young energetic people, is that not right?--people who can cope with these difficult tasks helped, obviously, by experienced activists. We must also come forward with some kind of program, comrades, and this is why, Comrade First Secretary Kania, the issue of a program is an extremely urgent and awaited matter.

[First speaker] Esteemed comrades! A very stormy discussion will start soon, or indeed has already started, a discussion which is concerned with our party's concrete efforts during the period preceding its ninth congress. We should now do all we can at all levels to insure that party members gain mutual trust, above all, that they gain trust in their communities, because this is the only way that the society will identify with its leading force, and it is only then that the ninth congress will fulfill the party members' as well as the whole society's strivings and expectations.

During those days of August and September, when we stood as party activists facing party meetings, workforce meetings, facing all kinds of rallies, the working people clearly and openly were accusing us of having failed, as a party aktiv, to convey properly the affairs and complaints of working people. Our society must be convinced that it pays in this country to do a good job and not to live by one's wits. This is why the affairs of workers must be clearly and properly ordered and why people at all levels must be assessed correctly. There is need for distinguishing in some very resolute way those working people who do a good, dedicated job.

We must state clearly and honestly that it is not right to recommend for the same distinctions a songstress aged 30 and a miner or steelworker who has done 30 years of work and was socially and politically active for his country's good.

[Second speaker] The first problem is that of our party's renewal. The public and party members have demanded that action be taken immediately on the issue of renewal. What needs to be done is--and if this cannot be done from the legal point of view, from the point of view of prosecuting organs, then we must and should deal with these matters within the party; I am talking about corrupt people, greedy people, who never have enough money, people who have been abusing their party, state and administrative jobs to enrich themselves; we must take these people to account as soon as possible.

If we want to approach the workforces and talk about renewal then we must have arguments to support this.

The other problem: the NSZZ. We all know that the workforce expects that union to do a good job, expects its demands to be met.

We know that party members in their activity within that union should do all they can to help these young people, to help them organizationally, help them in such a way as to make sure that they do not remain in a vacuum but hold elections, elections to NSZZs which could then take concrete action over demands and engage in concrete work among the staff.

[Third speaker] The state of the primary party organizations is critical at this stage. The whole responsibility for our country's economic and political mistakes has fallen on the shoulders of rank and file party members. After all, we know that the simple workers cannot be taken at this time to account for economic affairs in the range of millions of zloty. Comrades now ask: Why have the party resolutions at the plant level not been put into practice until now? Why have economic abuses been tolerated at all levels of the national economy? Why have rank and file party members been ignored? Why have we had a wrong personnel policy in economic administration? Why have party authorities elections from the voivodship and even plant level and above been held on the principle of matching and not selecting people? Why have party ranks been developed by force?

Does the whole party bear the responsibility for this state of affairs? In our view it does not. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests on those party members who found it convenient to work in this way and who found it convenient to enjoy their prominence [siedziec na swiecznikach--literally, "swing from the chandeliers"].

[Fourth speaker] In order to get off the ground, it is necessary to purge the party of the activists that comrades have spoken about--pseudo activists both within the party and the economy. Comrade Secretary Kania, our party members are of the opinion that the ninth congress should take place as soon as possible. As for delegates to be elected to the congress, they must be put forward by their own party organization. These people must be able to tell what's what, they must be in a position to undertake action and must be willing to do so. They must have clean hands, they must want to tackle the tasks and must be willing to account for them to their party organization and the working class.

[Fifth speaker] As we all know, during the strike we noted the active participation in it by young workers of the combine. Quite frequently they were activists from the Union of Socialist Youth [SMS]. One could assess this phenomenon in different ways. However, after all, the demands that have been put forward by the workforce pertain largely to young people. This was reflected in things such as family benefits, apartments or market supplies; issues which keenly concern the young family, problems that keenly concern young people. Of late these groups were affected most by such problems.

Apart from this, young people are likely--are they not?--to react instinctively to all manifestations of evil or irregularities. Young ZSMP members [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] have repeatedly expressed their concern and worry about effective implementation of the correct demands and suggestions which we had earlier put forward. Young people have also put forward their demands many times, addressing them to the authorities. Unfortunately the sharp criticism voiced during the report-back and election campaign, the pre-congress discussion and during the congress itself failed to meet with a correct response from the central authorities of our union or from the state administration.

We are of the opinion that an act on the rights and duties of the young generation can become the guarantee of political implementation of demands which are of vital concern for all Polish young people. As a youth organization we must be a real partner for the party, administration and the trade unions. What is at stake here is making sure that the youth movement is given the possibility of representing the young generation's attitude to all matters embarked on by the state, voivodship or workplace. I think that today the time has come for the party to return, in all-embracing manner, to youth affairs.

These are not some empty notions of the leading aktiv, despite what is being said in some party circles and not just in them. These are demands put forward by young people themselves. I think that now as never before the party needs a strong youth movement, one which will act as a partner to it, one on which it will be able to count.

[Sixth speaker] In the seventies our everyday life in Nowa Huta and Krakow was similar to average Polish life at large. The main flow of investments bypassed us by a wide margin. True, the projects and the program, as set down on paper, were thrilling. However, reality was less so. In the month of August we found ourselves staring the new reality in the face, eyeball to eyeball. We were unprepared for it from the top downward, both theoretically and practically. But the situation demanded of us, the party, that we make our position clear immediately and that we make decisions forthwith. This was required of us ever more persistently by the comrades, coworkers; this was being demanded of us by the agitated workforces. To a large extent we had to rely in our actions on our intuition, because information about real events of everyday life was being percolated through dense filters indeed. As for information broadcast on the television news, it either forecast an idyll or else the impending cataclysm. It was, then, in circumstances such as these that contacts with the budding independent unions were being born and established. These contacts had as their aim, and still do, to purge our life of elements of cliquishness and excessive showing of favoritism to individuals. Their aim was also to search for ways out, ways that would lead to restoring the production equilibrium.

[Seventh speaker] When I go out of this meeting, I will be able to convince everyone that it was very democratic. Why? I put my name down for discussion very late, I am not on the list and yet I was able to wait until my turn came and to take the floor. Well, I thank you, comrades, very sincerely for this. I would like to speak of certain matters that were raised in the plant organization, the party organization, the communications equipment plant, the small party organization, numbering half a thousand members. I would like to speak of the return of trust. However, I do not want to talk about something that we talk about every day. The return of public confidence was like the day before yesterday. Likewise we know what it is like today, and what it will be like tomorrow depends, inter alia, on us, and we can speculate on this. Let us hope that it is going to be the best possible.

However, I want to talk of a kind of trust in the information which we receive through party channels. In particular this concerns information about certain personalities which either supervise the party or other areas of life in our country. By today we have had a number of cadre changes in our life on the central level. Well, it is not sufficient to know people from their photographs, their surnames, their posts or their curriculum vitae published in the press on their election. It is necessary to bring these people closer and to provide warmer and more immediate information. My request here is this: Let this information be such that it may withstand at least one term of office, for this will already be a lot.

The next matter: I know the surnames of all the secretaries of the Central Committee, I know their curriculae, though naturally enough not by heart, because, after all, there is no need to study them, is there? But, for example, today I know that Comrade Olszowski deals with economic matters, Comrade Verblan, though I am not really sure, deals with science, but as for others I do not know. All right, maybe I am just being lazy. If I went to Comrades (Kakan, Gorusz, Dabrowa or Michalski) they could, in all probability, be able to tell me. But this is neither here nor there. Everyone ought to know this. Why? Let me give you just one example: If at one of my party meetings some criticism is voiced, let us say, about bad work in the cultural field, then, comrades, I should know what to reply, like: Comrade, do not send this to the Central Committee, do not send this to the first secretary, since it is such and such secretary who supervises these matters, right? Then we will be able to relieve the first secretary of some of his responsibility, no matter on what level he happens to be. After all, he does not answer for everything, nor can such a thing be possible. But, if others remain anonymous then surely the one who is better known becomes the scapegoat.

[Eighth speaker] It should be clearly stated that the current situation of the party organization and the party members is not easy. This is because attempts are being made to make the party wholly responsible for the outbreak of the crisis. In certain sections of our employees those who do not belong to the party reproach rank and file party members that it was they, among others, who led the country into such a deep crisis. There are also attempts, not numerous, but they have to be mentioned, to exert pressure to leave the party. On the part of quite a considerable proportion of employees, including Solidarity activists who have so far not been socially active, there are tendencies to cross out completely our country's achievements and successes. One meets with the unequivocal opinion that all that has been done to date has been wrong.

Hence the problem has arisen of how to create an appropriate platform for cooperation between the party organization and the new unions. So far this cooperation is in its initial stage. The party organization will strive to develop it. However, there is one condition: Certain activists of the new unions ought to shake off extreme opinions, prejudices and, in some cases, outright antisocialist attitudes. However, we believe that before long there will come about a clear improvement in the social atmosphere, so necessary to commence consistent work which, after all, will determine our living standard.

We continue close cooperation and friendship with the fraternal Azovstal steelworks in the Soviet Union. It was there that the nucleus of our work force technical service personnel received their training, prior to commencement of steel production in 1955. This cooperation yields mutual advantages through exchange of technological developments and expertise.

Comrade first secretary, we have not had serious stoppages of work here. Our entire work force, along with Solidarity, understood what the strike would mean for the power industry. Important problems of concern to our workforce were reflected in the demands. They have been and, possibilities permitting, will continue to be settled.

However, it is impossible to settle the problem of supplies of heating for Krakow here on the spot. Comrade first secretary, concrete decisions must be made on the level of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. These decisions must guarantee that individual elements of both boilers and turbines will arrive at the Krakow plant according to plan. If this does not happen and, for instance, the drum, this basic element of the boiler, does not arrive by June 1981, then unfortunately we shall have to put up with the cold longer. That is why, availing myself of your visit, comrade first secretary, on behalf of our entire workforce and on behalf of all Krakow inhabitants, I ask you, please light up the green light for the heating investment projects in our city.

[Ninth speaker] In the country's current socioeconomic situation we must look at the problem of steelworks' production differently. This is how we should look at this problem: the maximal satisfaction of the country's needs with minimal raw materials, imports and power resources.

Of course, one might immediately think: Yet again we are saying that there will not be a sufficient amount of resources and that needs will have to be satisfied as much as possible without these resources. I think that experiences of the past few years and months teach us that it is possible to tackle this problem. I will be plain. The country's investment needs, the development of industry in the country in 1981 and a few subsequent years create a situation in which, given that we cooperate well with consumers, meet the country's needs with accuracy and precision, make a break with global output accounting [rozliczanie globalne produkoji], make a break with producing and increasing the output of steelworks merely for the sake of increase and the so-called dynamics themselves, as has frequently been the case, we can, with smaller import resources, particularly where raw materials are concerned, with a smaller consumption of energy, also with certain smaller supply matters [as heard]--we can and surely will rise to the task of coping with the country's needs no worse than so far, while producing less.

I would here like to tell you, comrades, plainly, to inform you that the management of industry, jointly with the Planning Commission, is at present working very hard on evolving a new outlook on the plan for the output of the steel industry next year. This will, of course, apply to your combine as well.

[Tenth speaker] Summer, it is true, was cool, but both August and September were very hot here. Our community of combatants, numbering more than 1,300 members at the combine, was also affected. Really, during these heated discussions and among those mature people, those who have traversed their life, the words that it was easier to gain freedom in fighting than it is now to gain confidence again, sounded very bitter indeed. What is it that we feel? We are exhausted. We realize that at the front, in wartime, there are decisions. Victory depends on the speed with which they are made.

Comrades, we are observing and we are waiting. The rank and file think that there has been movement at the top, that something was done. The bottom is boiling, like a cauldron. However this middle layer is like a belt of clouds around the earth, not letting these rays of sunshine through. I understand perfectly that many people sit behind their desks, the ones they have always been sitting at, and are waiting as before for this circular, this order, this instruction. But they do not come, so the people just continue sitting. So, at times, our party organizations sit like this, too. They are also waiting for I do not know what. But, after all, how many hours we put in, how many training sessions we had, how many lecturers we trained, how many secretaries we trained...twice or thrice a year we sent comrades to seminars, we trained them. We did this so that they may pass their test of life here today, when the situation is hard. One must meet the people half-way. One must go to the workforce and tell the truth. The truth is bitter.

Comrades, another matter I'd like to raise is the matter of, among others, history. When will we, at long last, I mean when will we achieve a state of affairs in which our modern history is more or less OK? Well, after all, what are we to tell the young people when with every change on top other heroes emerge? Well, comrades, this is so. I am here telling the truth, like a soldier.

That is the way it is and I am telling you the truth, like a soldier should. I know his life story, and Comrade Kania who is with us today, used to be, like me, a soldier in peasant battalions. In our time neither of us became a general and we shall remain private soldiers. But after all, let us stop and think. A younger generation is growing up ready to take over the baton. May it be armed by our history, let it not be ashamed of our history which is so manificent, is it not? It is also bitter. History has never been simple, never. Give me an example of a nation which has always had it good. But our strength would be in showing both our mistakes and achievements.

[Eleventh speaker] These are the conclusions reached by the executive and members of the section party organization at the quality control of the cold rolling mill, during their meeting on 16 October this year.

In the renewal process of our party we have to do as follows:

1. Punish those responsible for the present state of our economy, mete out severe punishment and deprive the guilty of goods they have acquired.

2. We are all responsible for the present situation but especially in fundamental matters the decisive voice was that of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the government. The greatest guilt is theirs.

3. We must listen to all voices which reveal evil, which speak about the existing economic and social problems. We must also respect those voices and not, as we used to do before, disregard them, despite the fact that such voices used to be raised during the eighth party congress campaign.

4. We must purge the party of careerists, opportunists, people following their own interest, passive onlookers.

5. We must develop internal party criticism in practice. Until now a comrade under criticism used to take umbrage and efforts were made to neutralize or to pacify the critic.

6. When a high-ranking official pays a visit let us not put up a performance. Let us show him what we do every day. Let us show him the truth regardless of whether the authority likes or dislikes it.

7. Let us do away with the practice of combining state administration posts with party posts at all levels. Otherwise the party system of inspection becomes fictitious.

8. A post should not be filled for more than two terms because otherwise it tends to become a warm and cozy little job.

9. Election procedures should be reformed to become more democratic so that rank and file party members could have a greater say in the secretary's election.

10. This is a matter already mentioned but my cell has also raised it. Another plenum, the seventh, and the ninth party congress should be convened.

11. Let us move from discussion to honest and solid work. These are the matters that are today topical in our process of renewal. [applause] Thank you very much. I do not want your applause, but I simply want a change. We all want a change.

[Twelfth speaker] It seems to me that these days when we so very properly say what we are saying, we must simply and urgently teach ourselves more about economy and its principles. This is something we must do because if we want democratization then we must realize that democratization must be earned by growing up to it. We must know before we can make just demands. This is why mine is a modest voice of Cassandra which says we are all guilty, not only those above us, but also we who at various comically stage-managed, tasteless plenary meetings unanimously raise our hands high and vote without any opportunity for free expression, without a chance to think. I simply want us all to realize that and to insure that with this opportunity of renewal we do not make more mistakes by taking a tiny little step forward when we have a chance of making important changes.

VICE PREMIER KOPEC EXAMINES COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD120322 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP)--Speaking at a news conference here today which was organized by the government spokesman within a routine Tuesday conferences scheme, Vice-Premier Aleksander Kopec said inter alia:

With November 10 on our record, we have a new quality in our state, which comes as a result of the Supreme Court ruling on the Solidarnosc trade union group and also ensues from the statement made by the leadership of this movement to the effect that they want to join in the rhythm of the country's economic life. This is expected to reduce social tension and promote the atmosphere of peaceful work, which is the more important as the country's economic situation is bad, with less than 95 percent of all tasks effected last month. Losses in production are now estimated at Z18-20 billion.

However, it is not money that is most important at the moment. What underlies the complicated situation are first of all shortages of basic raw materials, fuels and energy. If we said strikes, the process of renewal, and the agreements signed are the main reason for the hardships, we would be wrong and the statement would be one-sided.

A whole range of unfavourable phenomena pertaining to the organization of work, working time, and technical outfit have accumulated in the coal mining industry for years and these are the main reasons for a drop in the output. The power shortage in turn is partly due to backlogs in repair works and partly to breakdowns mainly coming as a result of poor quality of coal and wear and tear of a considerable part of power-generating equipment.

We also face substantial backlogs in the deliveries of metallurgical and chemical materials which are decisive for the rhythmical work of other industries and construction.

Under the circumstances, the government focuses on three issues: namely, talks with factory crews where tensions and conflicts continue to exist, control of current economic tasks, and creation of principles for the rational functioning of the economy in the future. Despite the above hardships, the government supports full observance of the social contract and implementation of the tasks ensuing from the resolutions adopted at the 6th PUWP CC plenum.

The implementation of agreements is a very tough matter. Let's take the accord signed in Jastrzebie: So far 17 out of the 29 postulates negotiated there were implemented, while the realization of the rest is under way. What we term implemented are only those postulates which are regarded as such by both sides. Among the postulates currently being implemented are some which are exceedingly complicated, like the introduction of a 5-day working week. We have to solve a knotty point in three months, while other states had several years to do that.

Let's take Poland's biggest pay rise currently being effected throughout the country as another example: Nearly Z100 billion yearly are being earmarked for the rise, while another 30 billion are designed to raise social benefits. The introduction of the present pay rises was no easy matter in any branch or factory. We all know about pressure from various professional groups for boosting the rises still and levelling differences between individual branches of economy. What we are trying to do here is to solve the problem in favour of those with the lowest wages, a move made at the expense of those who earn more.

Next week the programme on rationing meat, fats, and sugar will be submitted to public debate, Kopec said.

Next, the vice-premier was answering questions on government plans. Said he: The government considers weighty the project to improve the deliveries to the consumer market by way of cutting the investment burden by nearly Z100 billion. The list of investment projects to be arrested under the scheme is expected to be ready next week, the vice-premier declared.

Answering a charge that so far no evaluation of the causes of the economic crisis was presented to society, Kopec said a report on the state of the national economy is being elaborated to be submitted to a PUWP CC plenum.

GRABSKI SPEAKS AT SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD101300 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Today's meeting of the voivodship party and economic aktiv in Szczecin was devoted to the tasks of the PZPR members in the Szczecin Voivodship against the background of the present political and sociopolitical situation in the voivodship and in the country. This situation is created by the unsettled production cycle and the difficult situation on the market linked with it. This delays the process of restoring trust in the authorities and the problem of a dispute regarding the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. This question is, above all, of an ideological nature. Both the discussion and a speech by candidate member of the Politburo, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Tadeusz Grabski, who took part in the meeting, stressed the necessity of taking energetic actions by the party organization leading to the stabilization of political life of the socioeconomic situation.

CYPRYNIAK ELECTED SZCZECIN FIRST SECRETARY

LD072200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] PZPR Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Grabski today took part in a plenary session of the voivodship party committee in Szczecin. The plenum passed a resolution in which it acceded to the suggestion of the Politburo on the matter of relieving Janusz Brych from the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee, in connection with his appointment to the post of director of the Central Committee's Social and Professional Department. As new first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Szczecin, the plenum elected Kazimierz Cypryniak, previously voivodship committee secretary.

KOWALCZYK CALLS FOR PARTY PURGE AT WROCLAW MEETING

LD081912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A voivodship conference of the party aktiv took place in Wroclaw today. It was devoted to discussing current sociopolitical problems and the economy in the country, and to outlining the most important tasks facing party organizations in solving the most urgent problems linked with the normalization of life in the country.

Taking part in it was Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier.

It was stated, among other things, in the discussion that because the situation in the country is still very complicated, solving problems calls for joint efforts by all working people. We must, first of all, aim at economic stabilization and the normalization of life.

In this connection, it was stressed that a very important role falls to the party organizations, which must go out to meet the needs of the working people and work for restoring full trust in the party and for strengthening its authority in the nation.

The party must be with the working class and keep as close as possible to its problems. We must ensure effective work by party organizations, especially in the large industrial enterprises and in the trade union Solidarity, which in many Wroclaw factories have already embraced the vast majority of workers.

The most important questions resulting from the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the country were presented during the meeting by Standislaw Kowalczyk. He pointed, among other thinkgs, to the favorable reception given to the decisions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. He also stated that the situation within the party is, however, still complex, and that the renewal is being carried out rather slowly.

He said that the main task is to purge party ranks of compromised persons and careerists and of people who think only of their own personal status. The deputy premier stressed that an imperative condition for the stabilization of life in the country is to restore the nation's trust in the party. In the country's present difficult economic situation, Stanislaw Kowalczyk said, systematic good work by every citizen is of particular importance.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS GDANSK PZPR PLENUM ON PARTY TASKS

LD102152 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text][Dateline not supplied] A plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee has begun in Gdansk. It is discussing the current tasks of voivodship party organizations in light of the sixth plenum's resolutions. Taking part in the plenum is member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Further Report

LD102320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Tasks currently facing the party voivodship organizations in the light of the sixth Central Committee plenum were discussed today at the plenums of party voivodship committees in Gdansk and Pila.

The plenum in Gdansk, which was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed among other things the fact that the deep changes now taking place are irreversible. Attention was drawn to the need for overcoming dilatoriness in the implementation of the justified expectations of society. Concern was voiced over the danger of the treatment of the renewal through half measures as can be seen in the trend to shifting effort to the area of personnel changes and on-the-spot administrative corrective measures. Those attending the plenum were in favor of convening as early as possible the ninth party congress stating that it is in the interest of the party and the whole of society to create a climate favoring the consolidation of the trade union movement and its inclusion in joint management and in a dialogue of partnership.

Discussions in Pila indicated the need for more effective measures to improve the sociopolitical atmosphere in the region and to restore a normal pace to the work of production work forces and also to the functioning of offices and administration. These are basic conditions for dealing with the acute economic crisis, for normalizing the situation in industry, commerce, construction industry and farming.

MINISTER WIECZOREK RESIGNS FROM OFFICE ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD112328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Minister Janusz Wieczorek, in connection with his having completed the 70th year of his life, has requested the chairman of the Council of Ministers to relieve him of the post of chief of the office of the Council of Ministers, which he has held for 25 years so as to go into retirement.

The premier acceded to this request, expressing at the same time sincere thanks for the enormous and exceptionally valuable contribution by Janusz Wieczorek to the joint organization of the state administrative apparatus, in which the office of the Council of Ministers plays such an important role. The chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed recognition for his social activity, especially as the chairman of the Council for the Protection of Monuments to the Struggle and Martyrdom, and of the Social Committee for the Construction of the Child Health Center Memorial Hospital, expressing the conviction that, despite his going into retirement, he would still head these organizations, of such great service to the country and society.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL REPORTS REDUCED HARVEST FIGURES

LD081402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Summary] Marian Jarecki, deputy director of the Department of Plant Production at the Ministry of Agriculture, said in an interview: "The potato crop this year, in comparison with the average figure of previous years, will be reduced by about 33 percent, and in comparison with the good year of 1979, by nearly 40 percent. This means that while last year we managed to harvest nearly 50 million tons, this year we will harvest 20 million tons less. On 6 November there was still 10,000 hectares of potatoes not harvested, over 100,000 hectares of sugar beet, over 60,000 hectares of maize, some vegetables, particularly cabbage, and about 180,000 hectares of grass. In the past several score years never was there so much left in the fields by that date."

MEETINGS HELD WITH FARMERS ON AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS

LD092357 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Numerous meetings had been held in the Polish countryside at which key problems of agriculture and food production were discussed. Radio Polonia correspondents say that Polish farmers are expecting that the development of food production will be given genuine priority and that the government will introduce a system assuring all self-employed farmers conditions for the comprehensive development of their farms. Current food shortages, it was stressed during the meetings, are caused first of all by the shortages of machinery, fertilizers, building materials and coal in the rural areas.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES HOLD MEETING IN WARSAW

LD121012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of the chairmen of the voivodship horticultural and agricultural cooperatives has been held in Warsaw. It discussed the supply of fruit and vegetables and the plan of accumulating reserves for the winter. The yield of vegetables is 25 percent lower compared with last year--which was also not the best. Contracts have been concluded on the purchase of 470,000 tons, but most likely not more than 250,000 tons will be purchased. The farmers prefer to pay the agreed fine and sell their products, omitting the cooperative with which they concluded the contract. This year 100,000 tons of fruit and about 90,000 tons of apples will be purchased. In the opinion of the chairmen of the voivodship cooperatives, there is a possibility of increasing the stocks of vegetables, fruit and potatoes but this would not have a substantial influence on the improvement of supplies.

GDANSK OIL REFINERY UNDERGOING OVERHAUL

LD121002 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The planned overhaul of machines and equipment is taking place at the Gdansk oil refinery. There is a temporary break in the gasoline production. We have been assured by the management of the oil refinery in Gdansk that this has no affect on the supply of fuel to gas stations because a corresponding quantity has been held in reserve in advance. Therefore the excessive purchasing of gasoline, especially by the owners of private cars, cannot be understood. Representatives of the management of the oil refinery assure that gasoline is in abundance. In spite of the overhaul in the refinery, the production of engine oils continues without interruption.

REPORTS, COMMENT ON REAGAN, ELECTION RESULTS

Reagan Appointees 'Hardline Representatives'

LD081550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan has appointed hardline representatives of the Republican and Democratic Parties as his advisers for the period of 10 weeks until he is sworn in as the 40th president of the United States. They include former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen Henry Jackson, and former NATO Supreme Commander Alexander Haig.

Report on Reagan Press Conference

LD072253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Maciej Slowinski dispatch from New York]

[Text] Yesterday, Thursday, the first press conference after Reagan's election victory was held. George Bush, the vice president-elect, also took part. Reagan concentrated mainly on his long-term plans, limiting himself in any case to known generalities from the election campaign. He stressed several times that Jimmy Carter would be staying at the helm of state up to half-way through January and he, Reagan, does not want to introduce any sort of confusion into the process of government. This concerns among others the matter of the freeing of the American hostages being held in Tehran.

Ronald Reagan said that the new nominations to government posts will be announced at the turn of November-December. I add that this is an enormously important issue, because one will be able to tell from the names of the future ministers whether the Reagan administration will be dominated by the extreme right or by the moderate conservatives.

The president-elect also stated that he intends to make contact with the Soviet Union only after taking up office, among others, on the topic of SALT III, which Reagan, as is known, wants to substitute for the SALT II treaty, still not ratified by the American side. Reagan said here that one has to avoid the impression that America is a divided country and that he is speaking with a different voice from the Carter administration.

The Republican leader said during his first press conference that the role of Vice President George Bush--let's add, much more liberal than he is himself--will be a big one in the new structure of authority in the White House, but Reagan did not give any details.

Journalists taking part in the conference pressed the president-elect, asking whether, for example, in the sphere of social problems inside America, he will be implementing the clearly conservative demands he proclaimed during the election campaign. For instance will he be forcing through an amendment to the Constitution banning abortion? Ronald Reagan, however, evaded an unambiguous answer.

Comment on Election Results

LD092014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] For several days we have been listening carefully to statements by the U.S. president-elect. Karol Szyndzielorz [words indistinct] will comment. There is supposed to be a difference between what one says during a preelection campaign and after one is elected.

[Szyndzielorz] [Word indistinct] perhaps a comment on what we were listening to together a moment ago: Namely, that our domestic affairs are absorbing and depressing us so much, that we really have no head for world affairs.

We are not paying as much attention as we should to those events and despite that one hears critical comments about why should we occupy ourselves so much with the American elections, since they are not elections in Poland. Why should we worry about them? They should concern the Americans and not us.

I think we are interested in these elections and in their result because it defines not only the political course to be taken in the United States in the next 4 years, it also defines the character of [words indistinct] in East-West relations and the possibility of achieving different agreements concerning European cooperation or global cooperation. That is why we are interested in those elections: not because we have any special weakness for Reagan or Carter. Not for any special reasons should we [word indistinct] the political events in the United States, but it also has a bearing on our political situation and on our economic prospects; I think that Polish radio listeners [words indistinct] to the live program we made with editor Zakrzewski on Wednesday morning showed a great deal of commonsense and political wisdom, realizing what the implications of the U.S. elections are. Those are the initial comments, perhaps [word indistinct].

On the other hand, if we are talking about the difference between the election campaign and what is said now: Of course, during the election rallies I had the chance to be at two of Reagan's election rallies during my trip to the United States in September and at the beginning of October. Reagan used very simple definitions, which reached the imagination of the Americans, as we can see; a very simple concept of many issues of the world and of our times. On the other hand, if we are talking about Reagan's statements after the elections--well, he is showing great caution, great caution, and I would say even more deliberation. He is showing a deliberation we didn't suspect he had. How does this show? Primarily in that Ronald Reagan, in a firm way, is foregoing the opportunity of any sort of interference in current matters, in the (?course) of political matters. That means, he (?states) that Iran will regret it if it drags its feet over the return of the 52 hostages, but this is a matter for Carter and the current administration and he is not going to interfere.

Reagan has said that he is not going to meet the political leaders of other countries and does not intend to make any journeys before he takes office on 20 January. [Word indistinct] I would not like it if the belief grew anywhere in the world that America is speaking in two languages. As long as Carter is in office, he is entirely responsible for foreign policy.

Now, the collective body of advisers for..

[Announcer--interrupting] Yes, this is a sort of [word indistinct], from which one can read his policy, isn't it, the choice of people?

[Szyndzielorz] Yes. On the one hand, there is the so-called [word indistinct]. This is a team of people led by Reagan's chief of staff, the head of the election campaign, the [word indistinct] head of Reagan's staff as Californian governor and the current chief of staff of the future White House: Edward Meese, a lawyer, 48 years old, who will be the second most influential person in the United States. This will be something comparable to Haldemann, [passage indistinct] who (?pushed out) people who wanted to disturb the president. He is comparable to Hamilton Jordan, but in contrast to Carter's Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan he is much more equable, calm and better organized and [word indistinct] predictable in his behavior. [Word indistinct] chooses people for the future (?government). The procedure looks like this: The Republican Party apparatus, people linked with Reagan, present him with innumerable opinions on the people who would be qualified for various posts in the cabinet. [Word indistinct] decision depends on the president-elect, so we don't yet know what [word indistinct] in the future American Government.

On the other hand, the composition of the Council for International Relations is very interesting [words indistinct]: The Foreign Affairs Advisory Committee.

The team is composed of former President Gerald Ford, who made a great contribution to Reagan's success because he fought [words indistinct] (?for his re-election), although he [word indistinct] various ambitions of his own; former secretary of state, Henry Kissinger--I don't have to explain who he is and what function he fulfills; the former head of the NATO armed forces, former chief of staff up to the time of Nixon in the period of Watergate, General Alexander Haig. He worked very closely with Kissinger. Apart from that Reagan has chosen two Democrats. One of them is Senator Henry Jackson, a really very--I would say--aggressive and hard-headed man; and the second is a firm supporter of Israel, also a senator, Richard Stone of the State of Florida.

Most certainly Nixon will not fulfill any function, not even advisory, in this team of Ronald Reagan's.

Now, if we are talking about Reagan's political opinions, that means what he intends to do in international affairs. [sentence as heard] His chief advisor on international affairs is Richard Allen, who shortly before the elections submitted his resignation. After the election [words indistinct] as an adviser of private firms made large amounts of money by taking advantage of his public office [words indistinct]. So Reagan said that that is of no great significance, that Allen will be his adviser on international affairs. [Word indistinct] stated that Henry Kissinger will be ambassador for special [word indistinct] which can be seen as Reagan's striving to create a [word indistinct] continuity in the foreign policy of the United States. The continuity is perhaps, not with Carter, but with the previous Republican administrations in Washington, which was there in the seventies. So here we have a kind of signal to the world: There will not be violent turnabouts.

[Announcer] (?Can we expect any more) or do we have to wait until January?

[Szyndzielorz] No, we can say something more, because (?Reagan said more) on this issue. Namely, Reagan sticks by his view that the PLO is a terrorist organization and so he doesn't want to talk to them. [Word indistinct] Camp David issue, Palestinian issues and so on, looks different. Reagan is a much more decided supporter of Israel and [words indistinct].

As for the SALT II treaty, Reagan has stated that up to 20 January he will not carry on any secret talks on this topic. Now Richard Allen has stated something on this issue, saying that he does not expect a violent turnabout in Soviet-American relations. He even added more: that the Soviet Union should not be afraid of the change in the administration, that this new administration will be disposed to talk and that the issues of the limitation of strategic arms will be considered in a way concurrent with the interests of the United States, so that a new agreement is fully verifiable and leads to a real reduction in strategic forces.

Whether this means that SALT II is [words indistinct], or that one can talk about SALT III without ratifying SALT II, I don't know. As I was assured in Washington, if the United States were to open the package of SALT II, the Soviet Union also has the right to the renegotiation of various issues which are, for the Soviet Union, connected with certain concessions.

[Announcer] The important thing is that everything is open, nothing has been ruled out.

[Szyndzielorz] That seems that are, and (?it is not ruled out), true, but if SALT II is not ratified by spring, then some of its decisions connected with [word indistinct], or implementation will no longer be current. On the other hand, Reagan will definitely do a great deal during his first month or two in office to stress the strong links between the United States and NATO, and its military (?potential). I think that there will be a good number of gestures connected with new armaments programs also. So, regardless of those different (?conciliatory) agendas, or sessions to reach understanding, [words indistinct]. The last question, which one should always remember: As I was assured in Washington, in the Department of State and the office of the President, in the editorial boards of various journals the president can change, (?they say), or, the world does not change (?with the change) of president. That is to say that Reagan, as the new U.S. President, must take into account world realities.

Let us hope that he and his team of (?not the worst) advisers in the United States, will find a way to implement that very continuity of U.S. policy, in order that, in these dangerous times--and many dangerous things are happening--another element of uncertainty may not be added.

LE FIGARO: OPPOSITIONISTS DISAPPOINTED AT CARTER DEFEAT

LD071657 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "An Apprehensive and Disappointed Poland"]

[Text] A huge majority of the Polish people sincerely hoped for President Carter's victory. Consequently, the Poles are now disappointed and apprehensive. In fact, they are afraid that Ronald Reagan's election could have dramatic consequences for a Poland now going through a crisis. True, several more or less official emissaries from Mr Reagan have visited Warsaw in recent weeks and have tried to reassure Polish politicians and journalists.

However, people here are first of all disappointed because with Brzezinski and Muskie the Polish element played an important role in Jimmy Carter's entourage. This will probably no longer be the case as far as Reagan is concerned, even though one of his main advisers--the brilliant Harvard Professor Richard Pipes--is of Polish Jewish origin. As a consequence of this state of affairs, the new American administration could prove much less inclined than the old to help Poland economically at a time when Poland needs it most.

First of all, the Poles entertain a very definite fear: They are afraid that, as a result of the indecisive period between the election of the president and his inauguration on 20 January, a kind of political vacuum could be created in the West. They believe that this could considerably increase the risk of Soviet intervention against Poland, which has consequently become more vulnerable.

More generally, it is believed here in this connection that repercussions in the Soviet Union from Ronald Reagan's election could put Poland in a very precarious position, for two main reasons which only appear to be contradictory.

In the short term, the Poles fear that, finding that the SALT agreement has collapsed, the Madrid conference is of no importance and the possibility of a renewal of an arms race real, the Soviets could reach the conclusion that detente has in fact no longer anything much to offer them and could feel, therefore, freer to intervene in Poland at an opportune moment.

In the medium term, it is believed here that President Reagan will be more realistic than candidate Reagan has been and that he will eventually rediscover the way to negotiations with Moscow. "Brezhnev and Reagan are bound to agree," a well-known personality, a party Central Committee member, told me in confidence, and he added: "In fact, are they not both conservatives?" However, the Poles are very much afraid that such an agreement could be reached at their expense and at the expense of East European countries as a whole. In fact, in their view, Ronald Reagan's election could herald a return to "realpolitik."

In short, therefore, the news of Ronald Reagan's victory has been received here with trepidation. In view of the extremely complex and difficult situation in which they have found themselves, the Poles could certainly have done without this change and without the doubts which it has aroused in the international sphere at a moment especially inopportune for them.

LEADERS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU101905 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Soviet counterparts on the October Revolution Anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in Moscow:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people we convey cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, and to the fraternal Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution 63 years ago, which the Russian proletariat scored under the guidance of Lenin's Bolshevik party, became a turning point in mankind's history and began an era of the world peoples' victorious struggles for social and national liberation. Guided by the ideals of the Great October, the Soviet people led by the CPSU created the first socialist state in the world. Thanks to that the Soviet Union was able to resist the pressure of imperialist intervention, made a decisive contribution to the annihilation of Hitlerite fascism and also brought freedom to other European nations.

Taking advantage of the benefits of socialism, today the Soviet people are erecting the edifice of socialist society in common efforts. The coming 26th CPSU Congress will be a great event along the road to communist construction in the Soviet Union and a new, important incentive for the USSR's peace policy.

The Polish people have special reasons to relate their independent existence and present development to the victory of the October Revolution, to which also Poles made their fine contribution. The Leninist decrees that nullified the treaties of Poland's partition and proclaimed the nations' right to self-determination made a decisive contribution to the establishment of the Polish independent state. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms born in the common struggle against Hitlerite fascism and the fact that the Polish people chose a socialist road to development 36 years ago, have created a lasting basis for the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. Unceasing development and intensification of those relations constitute our two states' important contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity of the entire socialist community.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you and the fraternal Soviet people further achievements along the road of communist construction and new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO USSR

LD092141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting between the foreign affairs ministers of Poland and Italy, Jozef Czyrek and Emilio Colombo, took place in Warsaw today. On his way to Moscow Colombo stopped over in the capital of our country. Both ministers discussed problems concerning bilateral relations and expressed the wish to expand them further. They also exchanged views on the current international situation, devoting special attention to the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of representatives of countries signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AU102137 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President-elect of the United States of America

Esteemed Mr Reagan, on the occasion of your election to the high position of president of the United States of America, I take great pleasure in conveying to you sincere congratulations and best wishes.

I am convinced that the good relations between our countries will continue to develop, in accordance with the joint Romanian-U.S. documents and on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect and advantage.

I take this opportunity to express my hope that in the coming years we will be in a position to cooperate fruitfully with a view to expanding and deepening the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States, at both the bilateral level and in devising just and equitable solutions to major contemporary world problems, in accordance with the interests of our peoples and of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE USSR LEADERS

AU111623 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Congratulatory messages sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 63d Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] Anniversary--the national anniversary of the Soviet Union--on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Romanian people, we want to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the communists and all Soviet working people fraternal greetings and warmest congratulations.

The GOSR, an event of historical importance accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party forged by V.I. Lenin, had strong reverberations in our country. It was hailed with joy by the workers class and all progressive forces in Romania, who actively manifested their solidarity with the heroic Russian proletariat and participated in the armed struggles to defend the young Soviet state. Continuing these glorious traditions, the RCP consistently militated to establish and develop relations of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Sealed by the blood commonly shed in the struggle for the final defeat of fascism, Romanian-Soviet friendship was raised to a higher stage during the years of socialism and communism.

Since the victory of the Great October, the Soviet Union, led by its Communist Party, has become a powerful socialist state. Currently, the Soviet people are implementing the great objectives of the 25th CPSU Congress and are preparing to come to the 26th party congress with new successes. The Romanian communists and working people sincerely rejoice in the noteworthy results obtained in the Soviet Union in continuously developing production forces, science, technology and cutlure, and in raising the living standard of the Soviet peoples. They view this as a very important contribution to strengthening and asserting socialism and to promoting a policy of detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

Consistently implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions on developing relations with all socialist countries and acting in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1970, the Romanian-Soviet declaration of November 1976, and of agreements concluded at the highest level, socialist Romania consistently promotes a policy of consolidating friendship and solidarity and of continuously expanding Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all areas.

We are firmly convinced that the development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, and their cooperation aimed at continuing the policy of peace, detente, cooperation, security and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, at settling all conflicts through political means and negotiations, and at respect for the national independence and sovereignty of all countries, are in keeping with the supreme interests of our peoples and of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Dear comrades, on your great anniversary we wholeheartedly wish you, the communists and all working people in the friendly and neighborly Soviet Union ever greater successes in your great work to build a communist society and in promoting the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PUBLIC GROUPS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU111650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the minister of national defense sent a congratulatory telegram to the USSR minister of defense.

Congratulatory telegrams were also sent to USSR counterpart organizations and institutions by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; the National Council of Women; the General Council of the Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union; the National Committee for the Defense of Peace; the Committee of Anti-Fascist War Veterans; the National Council of Red Cross Associations; the Union of Writers, other central institutions and mass organizations.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SWEDEN

Dinner Toast

AU102021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 6 November official dinner given for him in Stockholm by King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden]

[Text] Your majesty, ladies and gentlemen, we are extremely happy to be visiting your beautiful country, to greet you cordially and to convey best wishes to you on this occasion, and to express our thanks for your hospitality and for your praise of the Romanian people and of the Romanian-Swedish friendship and cooperation.

Our visit to Sweden--the first by a Romanian head of state to your country--constitutes an expression of the development of Romanian-Swedish relations and of our common desire to further expand the good relations between our countries and peoples.

Indeed, Romania and Sweden are linked by old ties and contacts, cultural exchanges and by a mutual wish for closeness. To the events mentioned here I would like to add the fact that 300 years ago one of our country's greatest scholars, Nicolae Milescu, was in close contact with scholars in your country and one of his books--acknowledged as the first Romanian book written in Latin--was printed in Sweden.

While recalling these past traditions, I am very pleased to stress the present development of Romanian-Swedish relations. On the basis of our long-term commercial agreement and of other bilateral agreements, the volume of economic exchanges increased 1.5 times over in the past 5 years; various cooperation ventures--particularly in the areas of electric locomotives and rolling stock, technological installations and so forth--have been yielding fruitful results. Similarly, cooperation has developed between our specialized scientific institutions in the areas of medicine, industrial construction, forestry, and so forth. Contacts have intensified between parliament members and representatives of political life of our countries, and cultural, tourist and sports contacts expanded. We hope that this visit will permit us to find new ways and means of developing these relations to a far greater extent, on the basis of full equality and mutual esteem and respect, and in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We live in particularly complex times, when international life is permeated by extreme tension resulting from the perpetuation and emergence of new conflicts, of an intensified policy of consolidating and redividing zones of influence, and of violating the peoples' right to free and independent development. In these conditions it is more necessary than ever that the peoples unite their efforts to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente, independence and peace. Life has shown and is forcefully showing that the basic requirement for peace and detente in our times and for developing normal relations among countries is resolute pursuance of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

As European countries, Romania and Sweden are profoundly interested in strengthening security and peace on their continent, where, as is known, the most numerous troops and arsenals--including nuclear ones--are concentrated. We are convinced that, despite the present difficulties, if all the European countries act in a spirit of responsibility for their own peoples and for the cause of detente and peace, we can expect the Madrid meeting--scheduled to begin in a few days time--to produce positive results. Lead to intensified cooperation in Europe, lay the groundwork for a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, and ensure the continuation of the process initiated at Helsinki--thus strengthening trust and security on the continent. We believe that everything possible must be done to halt the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe, which can only enhance the war threat and increase the lack of security, as no European state can remain outside their range. In consequence, we hail the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to begin negotiations on this topic and we hope that effective measures can be taken as soon as possible to prevent the deployment and development of new missiles on the continent.

While actively participating in efforts to attain security on the continent, Romania consistently militates to strengthen cooperation and good neighborliness in the Balkans and to turn this area into a nuclear-free area of peace and understanding.

Romania and Sweden have been fruitfully cooperating at the United Nations and in other international bodies to achieve the most vital requirement of our times: disarmament. However, I believe that both our countries and the other nations of the world must make more active efforts along that line, and that responsible steps must be taken--before it is too late--to adopt genuine measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Every effort must also be made to settle differences and conflicts between states exclusively through negotiations. Romania is resolutely in favor of ending the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq and devising political solutions to the problems between those countries, in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect, and for a general and peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, as well as of conflicts elsewhere in the world. In the profound interests of peace and mankind's progress more resolute steps must be taken to eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries, and to establish a new world economic order based on equality and equity.

In view of the increasingly complex nature of international problems, we believe that they can be solved justly and lastingly only if all countries participate in international life as equals. Thus, we assign an important role to the small and medium-sized countries, which are directly interested in a policy of cooperation and detente, respect for independence and peace.

An important role is also incumbent on the developing and nonaligned countries.

I want to once again express my conviction that our visit to Sweden will mark an important moment for continuously strengthening the cooperation between our countries and I invite you to raise a toast to:

The health of your majesty and of Queen Silvia, the Swedish people, and the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sweden:

To the health of all of you!

Toast at ASEA Luncheon

AU111907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 November luncheon given by the management of the ASEA concern on the occasion of the Romanian president's visit to that enterprise]

[Text] Your Majesty, Mr President of the ASEA Administrative Board, ladies and gentlemen: I want to express my thanks for the opportunity given me to familiarize myself with some aspects of ASEA's activities. I could thus become directly acquainted with activities on which ASEA cooperates with similar Romanian firms. As you said, as a consequence of such cooperation, Romania's "Electroputere" plant is now producing more locomotives than ASEA. That means that "Electroputere" is a worthy cooperation partner for ASEA. We have indeed manufactured the first generation, so to speak, of locomotives based on diodes. We have now discussed the manufacturing of a second generation, also based on an ASEA concept. I think we will come to a mutually advantageous arrangement. As I have told the president of ASEA, I think in future we should plan a third generation of locomotives based on the result of research and cooperation between ASEA and "Electroputere."

In point, we have agreed to develop our cooperation in other areas as well. Such cooperation must be based on balanced exchanges and on cooperation in developing and updating future products. It is true that ASEA is an old concern; "Electroputere" and other similar Romanian enterprises are somewhat newer. However, you know that, as always in life, all reach the same level and sometimes the young get ahead of their elders. It is one of the laws of development. It is only on this basis that human society could develop. It is also one of the laws of economics and research. Hence, I believe that our future relations should reflect the fact that Romanian industry can also be competitive and can cooperate on an equal footing. It is in fact on this basis that we conducted our talks with the prime minister and with other members of the Swedish Government, and concluded relevant conventions and agreements.

We attach great importance to the future development of relations between Romania and Sweden. Our countries cooperate closely internationally. We are working closely to achieve a policy of peace, based on equality, respect for independence, and noninterference in internal affairs. Economic cooperation must contribute to establishing such new relations between nations. In point of fact, only in conditions of detente, peace and national independence can socioeconomic progress be achieved, science and culture develop, and peoples' well-being increase.

That is why we hope that the cooperation between "Electroputere" and ASEA, and eventually cooperation between your concern and other Romanian enterprises, will also contribute to the policy of peace, progress and well-being for the peoples.

I also want to express thanks for the short show we have seen, which reflects ASEA's cultural and social concerns. This is only natural, because social and cultural aspects are closely linked to economic development. In fact, we have agreed to develop our bilateral cooperation in the areas of science, culture, education and so forth.

Once again I want to express the hope that future cooperation between ASEA and "Electroputere" and other Romanian enterprises and institutes will be fruitful. Such cooperation will help us attain the objectives of doubling our economic exchanges in the coming 5 years.

I want to wish all ASEA personnel success in their work and happiness. I want to wish the people happiness. I want to wish the friendly Swedish people great prosperity, well-being and peace!

Toast at Avesta Dinner

AU111751 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 8 November dinner given by Swedish company Axel Johnson at Avesta]

[Text] Mr Director General, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to express our satisfaction with the fact that during the visit we are paying to Sweden we were able to come to Avesta to visit the metallurgical plant. Thus we were able to become better acquainted with the life of the people in this part of Sweden and especially with industrial activity. You have shown us how the Avesta plant and the Johnson group have developed and during our visit we were able to see two important sectors of the metallurgical plant.

Indeed, we have gathered pleasant impressions about what we have seen. As a matter of fact, close cooperation exists between your enterprise and Romanian enterprises. You said that 50 years ago a group of road builders worked in Romania. Great transformations have occurred in Romania since then; I have to tell you that today we have enterprises which build roads in other countries. Romanian industry developed greatly in the wake of World War II, during the years of socialist construction and especially in the past 15 years but particularly in the past 10 years.

I therefore believe that the possibility exists today to achieve broad and mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields of activity. As you rightfully mentioned, too, this cooperation must take place in both directions and must ensure balanced and mutually advantageous exchanges. We are prepared to discuss new cooperation ventures with Avesta and with other enterprises in your group. If we proceed from the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation, I believe that we will find many opportunities to expand that cooperation.

During the talks with the prime minister and other government members, we reached the conclusion that we must develop our economic relations, strengthen economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and develop relations of friendship between our peoples. We thought that we could double economic exchanges in the coming 5 years. We would be glad if Avesta and other enterprises in your group would have an important share in this activity.

We attach great importance to relations between Romania and Sweden within the framework of the general policy of developing relations with all countries, irrespective of social system. Economic relations play an important role both in our countries. Socioeconomic development, our peoples' well-being and in the policy of detente, national independence and peace. All of us understand that to develop economic cooperation and to ensure our peoples' socioeconomic progress we require peace, detente, and constant respect for national independence.

I want to express thanks for the wishes you have expressed to us, for the hospitable reception we were given at Avesta, at the metallurgical plant by you and the other citizens in this locality and province. I hope for positive cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Avesta and your group and for positive cooperation between Romania and Sweden. I wish you success. On the basis of our relations, I want us to contribute to strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the Swedish people. I want to toast the prosperity of the Swedish people. The friendship between Romania and Sweden! Your health, Mr Director General and that of your wife! To the health of all of you! (applause)

Meeting With Businessmen

AU101335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Nov (AGERPRES)--On Sunday Novenber 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with representatives of Swedish economic and business circles, executives of great industrial companies and banking institutions.

Taking part in the meeting were Elena Ceausescu and other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

The Swedish prime minister, Thorbjorn Falldin, was present.

The meeting brought together leaders of the Federation of Swedish Industries, of the Swedish Export Council, of economic organizations and associations and of the Swedish Committee for the Promotion of trade with Romania.

Cordially welcoming President Nicolae Ceausesou and Elena Ceausescu, Nils Landovist, president of the administration board of the Federation of Swedish Industries, expressed the satisfaction of all those present for the Romanian head of state's acceptance to meet with representatives of the Swedish economy, which is a great honour.

He stressed the interest of the audience in our head of state's opinions on the development prospects of the economic relations between the two countries and the ways to achieve that development.

In his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Romanian-Swedish collaboration has long tradition and has made sensible progress of late: In the last four years alone exchanges have grown roughly one and a half times.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that the visit and the exchanges of views evinced many ways for the promotion of economic collaboration. During the meetings at ASEA and Avesta, he underscored, many aspects of cooperation were taken up. We have found that there are many possibilities to broaden cooperation in various domains. During the talks with the prime minister we have come to agreements that are a favourable framework for the future development of these relations. We agreed to make efforts so that our trade should double in 4-5 years time, by 1985. And this certainly calls for new forms, for a more intense work-together on a bilateral plane, but also on third markets. I think that if we approach the problem in that spirit, we shall find the ways to ensure an adequate development of our exchanges.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then highlighted that the Romanian economy, its growing potential is a good basis for the intensification of the economic relations between the two countries.

Romania--President Nicolae Ceausescu said--has been making efforts and consciously imposed restrictions upon herself to be able to develop. We did all this in order to ensure an annual increase of the people's incomes and standards of living. In the last five years alone, the real incomes of the population went up by 30 percent. The efforts for development were constantly aimed at raising the people's welfare.

Coming back to the Romanian-Swedish economic relations, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that they should serve both sides, help increase the national wealth and the well-being of both peoples.

In this spirit, the president of Romania pointed to a number of concrete ways--on a compensation basis--to balance trade, promote more intensely mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Such economic relations can only help the development of friendship and collaboration between our countries, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized.

Romania plans to continue developing her economy steadily, a fact which provides opportunities for the expansion of economic ties, of trade between Romania and Sweden.

The development of economic exchanges and cooperation between Romania and Sweden, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, can only help strengthening friendship between our two countries, work-together for the building of a world of peace, that favours economic exchanges, cooperation among nations, the assertion of the national independence policy, each people's progress.

At the end of the meeting, the Romanian head of state answered a number of questions asked by the participants. A sense of esteem and friendship, the mutual wish to amplify economic collaboration and relations in various areas between Romania and Sweden marked the dialogue.

Uppsala University Luncheon

AU101332 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Nov (AGERPRES)--On Sunday afternoon Professor Martin Henriksson Holmdahl, rector of the University of Uppsala, gave a luncheon in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

During the luncheon, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Professor Martin Henriksson Holmdahl proposed toasts.

In his toast, the rector said that at the national conference of the RCP of 1972 President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that given the fast development of science and technology the next five-year plan period had to be the quinquennium of technical and scientific revolution in Romania. And so it was, the rector said. We admire your contribution as well as your faith in progress. We wish you be right as regards the premises of this optimism and hope that at the UN in 1980 we will answer your call. Indeed, we must say a resolute no to war, to the arms race and nuclear weapons.

Stockholm Press Conference

AU102121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Press conference given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Stockholm 8 November 1980]

[Text] Declaration by President Nicolae Ceausescu: I would like to express full satisfaction with the results of the official visit we are paying to Sweden at the invitation of his majesty.

During the talks with the prime minister and with other government members we have discussed both matters pertaining to bilateral relations and a number of international problems.

We noted that in past years collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sweden have expanded. We have agreed to intensify economic relations and production sharing and to tentatively double our economic exchanges in the coming years.

A short time ago a long-term trade agreement and a long-term program were signed on developing economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Sweden. We have agreed to begin negotiations on developing broader cooperation in the field of science and especially in seeking new sources of energy. Today and tomorrow further definite agreements will be signed with certain Swedish companies. Negotiations are also underway to conclude cooperation ventures in a number of fields such as: machine-building, the chemical industry, wood and other industries.

We take into consideration the attention both Romania and Sweden pay to relations with the developing countries and we have agreed to expand relations with those countries.

Thus we can state that in the field of bilateral relations we have concluded agreements with positive prospects for developing economic exchanges and cooperation and for expanding relations in the field of science, cultural and other fields.

During our talks, international issues played an important role. I must state with satisfaction that we have reached common conclusions and shown very close viewpoints on all problems. We are concerned over the aggravation of international relations and the emergence of new conflicts. We believe that everything should be done to stop the aggravation of that trend and to resolve all problems by negotiations between the sides involved.

As is understandable, matters pertaining to European security and, certainly, to the coming Madrid meeting were the focus of our discussions. We believe that following the Helsinki conference new weapons have been accumulated in Europe; as a matter of fact, the degree of insecurity on our continent has increased. It is therefore necessary for us to do all we can to contribute to successfully holding the coming Madrid meeting. Unfortunately, only a few days are left before the beginning of that meeting and no agreement has been reached yet on procedural matters. We hope that these difficulties will be surmounted and that suitable agreements will be reached, so that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe may begin. However important procedural matters are, they should not impede the beginning of the meeting on schedule. The participants in the meeting will discuss the very development of relations in Europe and the future of the European peoples--and this should prevail and be more important than anything else.

Together with the prime minister we agreed that all issues that were discussed in the Helsinki documents should be discussed in Madrid as well. It is certainly necessary to review what has been achieved so far; however, it is essential for us to look ahead and work out what action we should take to implement those documents. In this respect, both Romania and Sweden attach great importance to and are for a conference dealing with trust and disarmament in Europe.

We also advocate other definite agreements on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, including the energy field, that of transportation and environment.

At the same time, we believe that the meeting should ensure the continuation of the process begun in Helsinki. As is known, Romania has offered to host the next meeting in Bucharest.

During the talks, we exchanged views on disarmament matters and primarily nuclear disarmament. Thus we noted that both Romania and Sweden have tabled numerous proposals and are actively cooperating in proceeding toward definite and real disarmament measures. Within this framework we greeted the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding renunciation of the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe--and we believe that everything should be done to reach suitable agreements.

Taking into consideration the problem of disarmament, of European security generally and of the policy of detente, we believe that it is necessary for European countries to assume greater responsibility and take more intensive action to solve those problems.

I would also like to mention that during our discussions the problem of underdevelopment and of achieving a new international economic order played an important role. We believe that relations among nations should be placed on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and complete renunciation of the policy of the use or threat of force. There is only one alternative to the policy of force and war, namely the policy of detente, cooperation, peace and national independence.

In conclusion I would like to extend thanks to his majesty for the hospitable welcome we enjoyed. I have conveyed an invitation to his majesty and to the queen to pay an official visit to Romania--the invitation has been accepted.

I also would like to express thanks to the prime minister for the hospitality and for the pleasant manner of the discussions and generally of our visit to Sweden. On behalf of the Romanian Government I have also conveyed an invitation to the prime minister to visit Romania, together with his wife--the invitation has also been accepted.

We can therefore state that the visit has yielded very good results thus far. We have gathered very pleasant impressions about the hospitality of the Stockholm residents and of the Swedish people. We also have pleasant impressions about the work performed and the struggle waged by the Swedish people aimed at their development and peace. I would like to take this opportunity to extend wishes for well-being, prosperity, happiness and peace to the friendly Swedish people!

Asked to specify the most important field for broad cooperation with Sweden, President Nicolae Ceausescu answered:

I have already mentioned that we have achieved certain cooperation and that negotiations are underway to develop that cooperation, especially in the field of machine-building, metallurgy, wood industry and in third markets, particularly in developing countries.

In connection with a question regarding Romanian-Swedish financial arrears, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

It is a problem that belongs to the past. We discussed that problem with the prime minister and I believe that it will be solved; however I do not want to anticipate things now. In this respect, too, we should look ahead, not back.

Asked to say what he thinks about the situation in Poland and its prospects, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The problems in Poland are problems concerning the Polish people and the political forces in Poland, including the PZPR. We believe it is in the interest of the Polish people and that of the European peoples--taking into consideration the role played by Poland in Europe--and in the interest of their socialist development and of strengthening their independence and sovereignty to let that country solve its problems on its own, without any outside interference. The problems in Poland must be solved by the Polish people themselves, without any outside interference. We believe that Poland and the Polish people have available resources to solve their problems, including economic problems; we want to express our trust that they will successfully do so.

To a question regarding the talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said:

We have discussed major international issues. During our talks we stressed that for many years now Romania and Sweden have closely cooperated on many problems, especially the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. We have also stressed that the Madrid meeting should not get stuck in procedural matters, but should do everything so that it may start its proceedings. We fully agreed that--although great responsibilities devolve on great powers regarding those problems--all countries in Europe should be more active so that they are able to influence the development of events on our continent.

We have also discussed the possibility of developing trade exchange and economic cooperation. We have signed such agreements and we have discussed how to expand Romanian-Swedish relations.

To a question about ways and means of solving the Afghan problem, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

As to the Afghan problem--and in fact other problems--Romania has advocated a political solution on the basis of stopping any support for the antigovernment forces in Afghanistan and, at the same time, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. Direct negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan would be of great importance for such a political solution. In principle, Romania has always advocated and continues to advocate the solution of all problems by negotiations and against the presence of foreign troops on the territories of other countries.

Asked to say what his opinion was in connection with the best ways and means of strengthening peace in the present-day world, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The best way is primarily the renunciation of the policy of force and of spheres of influence and domination over other peoples, and secondly, the establishment of relations of trust and multilateral cooperation among all nations, irrespective of social system and the acceptance of the principles I have referred to; of equality and respect for independence and of resolving all problems by negotiations alone.

At the end of the press conference, the journalists present expressed thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Swedish prime minister for the answers to their questions.

DEPUTY PREMIER HOLDS TALKS WITH SWEDISH MINISTER, BUSINESSMEN

AU101336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Nov (AGERPRES)--During the state visit Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is paying to Sweden, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea had working meetings with Staffan Burnestam Linder, minister of commerce, and Nils G. Asling, minister of industry, with the management of the ASEA concern and of the Axel Johnson group.

Examined were the measures to be taken for intensifying commercial exchanges and especially the cooperation in machine building, chemical and wood-working industries.

Likewise, possibilities were analysed regarding the cooperation on third markets between Swedish companies and Romanian enterprises.

An agreement on cooperation in the manufacture and marketing of great power locomotives was concluded with the ASEA concern. Other understandings with Swedish firms are to be finalized.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU STATE VISIT TO DENMARK

Arrival 10 November

AU101130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] As of today, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, are the guests of Denmark, where they are on a state visit at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henri.

The arrival ceremony took place this morning at the International Kastrup Airport of the Danish capital of Copenhagen. The high-ranking Romanian guests, who were given great honors, were welcomed by Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henri. The Danish political figures and public are awaiting this first visit of a head of the Romanian state to Denmark with keen interest. A visit that has been assessed as an event of great importance for bilateral relations.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his interview granted to the Danish daily BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, the visit to Denmark expresses the desire to identify opportunities for expanding cooperation and collaboration in economics, science and technology and culture and will also be an opportunity for an exchange of views on the complicated problems of international life with a view to promoting the policy of detente, independence and peace.

Decorations Exchange With Queen

AU111428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1112 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 11 Nov (AGERPRES)--In a ceremony on November 10, Queen Margrethe II handed over to president Nicolae Ceausescu the Order of the Elephant, the oldest Danish decoration. At the same time, Elena Ceausescu was handed over the high distinction "The Great Cross of the Flag of Denmark".

President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to Queen Margrethe II the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class. His Royal Highness Prince Henrik was handed over the order "23 August", first class.

After the ceremony of exchange of distinctions, Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik gave a luncheon for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

Visit to Nuclear Laboratory

AU1111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 11 Nov 80

[text] Copenhagen, 11 Nov (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu met the staff of the national laboratory of Riso, near Roskilde city, on November 11.

The representatives of the Romanian people were welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Henrik.

Anastase Dorel, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Ceausescu and other officials were present.

The guests were greeted by Poul Skelton, Danish minister of energy, outlining Denmark's preoccupations as regards nuclear research. He pointed out that the National Laborabory of Nuclear Research at Riso closely collaborates with the Bucharest National Centre of Physics.

Jan Jorgen Rose, director of the Riso National Laboratory, explained the organization of that world research centre.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were invited to see one of the research reactors as well as the nuclear physics department.

(END) BT

AU1111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Nov 80

[text] Lusaka, 11 Nov (AGERPRES)--Chivu Stoica, secretary-general of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, member of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party attending the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Zambia, had a meeting with Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and other officials.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and dealt with current preoccupations of the RCP and the United National Independence Party, with aspects of the relations between the two parties.

The meeting was also attended by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, during the visit he paid to Lusaka in April 1979.

Chivu Stoica and Gilberto Wagner Martins Vieira, Brazilian ambassador to Romania, had a meeting with Nicolae Ceausescu and Gilberto

Mwanawasa, minister of trade and international economic cooperation of Zambia, received Ion Patan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania. The discussions dwelled on the relations between Romania and Zambia. The occasion analysed was the visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, during the visit he paid to Lusaka in April 1979. Views were exchanged

on the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mwanawasa, minister of trade and international economic cooperation of Zambia, received Ion Patan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania. The discussions dwelled on the relations between Romania and Zambia. The occasion analysed was the visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, during the visit he paid to Lusaka in April 1979. Views were exchanged on the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. During the talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda.

LEADERS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Mojsov Greetings to Brezhnev

LD061010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, conveying cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly peoples of the USSR. The conviction is expressed that the all-round relations and equal cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and between the two countries, may continue to develop successfully on the principles jointly established in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, and during the meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev.

Mijatovic Greeting to Brezhnev

LD061206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveying cordial greetings and best wishes for the all-round progress and welfare of the friendly peoples of the USSR.

The telegram from the SFRY Presidency expresses the conviction that further development of friendly relations and of equitable and mutually-beneficial all-round cooperation, based upon mutually-established principles, represents the permanent interes of the two countries and of the peoples of the SFRY and the USSR, and likewise of the international community.

It was also emphasized that successful development of such relations facilitates peace, understanding and cooperation, socialism and general progress in the world.

Djuranovic Congratulations to Tikhonov

AU120916 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

"On behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send you and the USSR Council of Ministers cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"On this occasion I wish to express our deep conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR will continue to successfully develop and expand further for the good of the peoples of our two countries and for the benefit of socialism and peace in the world."

WARSAW SUPREME COURT DECISION ON SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD102114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--The Polish Supreme Court today approved the statute of the new Solidarity trade unions, formed at a time of the Polish working class' deep dissatisfaction with the situation in the country.

The Supreme Court has, in fact, upheld the new trade unions' appeal against the lower-court decision revising the trade unions statute.

The Supreme Court has established that, in revising the statute, the Gdansk court exceeded its authority. The Supreme Court has thus ruled that the agreement reached between the Gdansk strike committee and the government two months ago, following an extended strike which had virtually paralyzed the country's economy, is to be annexed to the new trade unions' statute.

Several thousand citizens gathered in front of the Supreme Court building this mornirg awaiting the court decision. In some of the Warsaw main streets yesterday, posters and slogans of the new trade unions were put up. In front of the court building today, representatives of the trade union coordinating commission carried banners reading: "Solidarity Today--Success Tomorrow".

MIJATOVIC SENDS REAGAN CONGRATULATIONS ON VICTORY

LD070008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, has sent to Ronald Reagan, the U.S. president-elect a telegram of his sincere felicitations and best wishes for success in his work at his very responsible post to which the U.S. people elected him.

DJURANOVIC RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 11 NOVEMBER

LD111320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today returned from his official and friendly visit to the PRC. At Belgrade airport Premier Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav Government delegation Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council, were welcomed by Federal Executive Council member Ante Zelic, Ivica Cacic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Aleksandar Vojnovic, under secretary of foreign affairs; Kadir Alijevic, an under secretary in the Federal Executive Council, and several other senior officials of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and also by the charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.

KRAIGHER, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO ECUADOR

Talks With Roldos

LD110202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Ecuador share identical views on the current international situation and the role of the non-aligned movement on international relations.

This has been established in a talk between President of the Republic of Ecuador Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher who heads a Yugoslav Government delegation on a visit to some Latin American countries.

In the first exchange of views which passed in an open and friendly atmosphere, a wide range of questions was considered, including successful cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

The talks between President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Vice-President Sergej Kraigher were also attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador Alfonso Barrera Valverde and Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation today will resume talks with Vice-President of Ecuador Oswaldo Hurtado.

Cooperation Agreement

LD121030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--Ecuador is interested not only in larger trade with Yugoslavia, but also in the formation of joint mixed enterprises, in cooperation and Yugoslav participation in the construction of projects and services in Ecuador. This was stated by Ecuadorian Minister of Industry, Commerce and Integration Germanico Salgado after the talks held with Yugoslav Government member Radoje Kontic.

The Ecuadorian minister pointed out that such engagement of Yugoslavia on the Ecuadorian market has "great prospects".

A five-year agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ecuador has been signed in Quito.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES VISITING GREEK ARMY CHIEF KARAYANIS

LD110244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, received in Belgrade today the Greek chief of the army, Lieutenant-General Karayanis. Lt.-Gen. Karayanis arrived in Belgrade today, heading a Greek Army delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavia Armed Forces. Ljubicic and Karayanis conferred about the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces. Lt.-Gen. Karayanis also met with his host--Lt.-Gen.Veljko Kadijevic, with whom he also held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During his visit to Yugoslavia Karayanis will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

MINIC CONTINUES OSIMO ANNIVERSARY VISIT TO ITALY

Meeting With PCI's Pajetta

LD102350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member and Federal Council for International Relations President Milos Minic conferred here today with Italian Communist Party Directorate member in charge of foreign affairs Giancarlo Pajetta.

The international situation and the activities of the two parties at the internal level were discussed. Both sides confirmed the interest in further promoting and developing fruitful cooperation between the Italian Communist Party and the LCY.

Milos Minic is visiting Rome on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Yugoslav-Italian Osimo accords, under which border questions between the two countries have been regulated and regional, border-area economic cooperation agreed on.

Meeting With Forlani

LD112122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Italian relations develop very favourably, to which the successful implementation of the Osimo agreements between the two countries contributes.

This was emphasized at talks between member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic and new Italian Prime Minister Forlani, who met in Rome. Milos Minic, who is also president of the Yugoslav Council for International Relations, arrived in Rome on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Osimo agreement.

At the taks the international situation was considered. The two sides pointed to the need to invest efforts for securing success of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is in the interest of the strengthening of positive processes in Europe.

VRHOVEC, ITALY'S COLOMBO PRAISE OSIMO AGREEMENTS

LD112246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec has described the Osimo agreements signed by Yugoslavia and Italy in 1975 as "one of the major bilateral documents born in postwar Europe".

Speaking in an interview to the Yogoslav television on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the agreements, Vrhovec said they have proved that there are no disputes between states which cannot be successfully and positively settled, provided this is the wish and intention of both sides.

Speaking in the same interview, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo--who shares this view--emphasized that the whole record of Yugoslav-Italian relations during the past five years is very positive. Economic, social and cultural relations between the two neighbouring countries are very much developed.

Vrhovec and Colombo stressed the importance of the Osimo agreements for the development of Yugoslav-Italian economic relations. What is involved here, said Vrhovec, is not only a marked development of trade but also the closest possible industrial cooperation and joint ventures.

This progress in international cooperation, and especially, the initiatives for cooperation between medium-size or small enterprises should be further encouraged, said Colombo. He noted that the permanent increase in Italian-Yugoslav commodity exchange also testifies to the close economic relations between the two countries.

I believe that the presence of the Slovene National community in Italy and the Italian in Yugoslavia is a stimulus to increasingly cordial relations between the two countries and the enrichement of their cultures, Emilio Colombo stated.

Recalling that the position of nationalities in individual countries today is one of the most pressing questions, Josip Vrhovec said that a considerable number of countries in the world "are still afraid to admit the existence of nationalities in them." Yugoslavia and Italy offer an absolutely different example.

The interview granted by the two foreign ministers to the Yugoslav television was an occasion for them to emphasize Yugoslavia's and Italy's interest in the Mediterranen becoming a zone of peace. "Jointly, we can contribute much in that direction", said Vrhovec. "Two big countries like Yugoslavia and Italy cannot shake off their responsibility for peaceful coexistence in the Mediterranean region", noted Colombo.

EEC REPRESENTATIVE HAFERKAMP DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU111636 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Dragan Colovic report]

[Text] A session of the Yugoslav-EEC mixed commission has begun in Belgrade. Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC commission, are discussing the functioning of the provisional agreement on trade and cooperation and the protocol on financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-EEC commission, the first such meeting since the new agreement on economic cooperation was signed, will also review certain other problems of mutual interest. Here is Dragan Colovic:

Assessing the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC since the signing of the new agreement on 2 April this year, an agreement which has reached the stage of ratification, Stojan Andov noted that the agreement could not immediately resolve all the problems that have accumulated in economic relations. Our representative stressed that for that reason efforts coordinated by both sides and the broadest possible mutual cooperation in consistent implementation were necessary to consistently implement the agreement. Stojan Andov said that consistent implementation of the agreement was, in fact, evidence of the two sides' readiness to contribute to an improvement of all-European cooperation.

Stojan Andov informed Haferkamp in detail about the results achieved in Yugoslav-EEC commodity trade. In the 9-month period, the trade deficit was reduced by $700 million, exports have increased and they cover 10 percent more imports than previously, but in our representative's view it is still too early to make a final jugment. There are still unsolved problems in the relations between the Yugoslav economic organizations and their EEC partners, particularly in the field of industrial cooperation and joint ventures. Restrictive provisions in the agreements are certainly the greatest of the unsolved problems and they also are an additional source of imbalance in the balance of trade. According to the agreements, our economic organizations are forced to produce primarily for the domestic market, which, naturally, reduces the effectiveness of production.

As far as financial cooperation is involved, Stojan Andov said that the increased needs to finance projects of mutual interest--the most important of them is the brotherhood and unity superhighway--call for a reexamination of the earlier agreed sum of financial credit. Once Greece has joined the EEC it can be expected that the volume of goods transiting our country will increase.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC commission, expressed the view that solutions for problems that arise in the relations will be found, but he warned that political tension in the world and the difficult economic situation make all plans uncertain. Haferkamp indicated the possibility of an imminent meeting between businessmen from the EEC and our country. The businessmen should examine realistic opportunities for cooperation in all those fields that are embraced in the new agreement.

This afternoon, the Yugoslav-EEC mixed commission will continue its session behind closed doors after which, as is expected, a joint communique on the talks will be issued.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN KOSOVO

AU111628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] An SFRY Assembly delegation is paying a working visit to Kosovo. Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, informed the delegates about certain problems pertaining to the province's economic development. In his view, the greatest problem for Kosovo at this moment is to ensure jobs for the steady flow of skilled labor.

Dusan Ristic said that the overall investment policy will be directed toward that task. However, to realize the task, it is indispensable to ensure resources from the federal fund to grant credits for a more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions, a broader association of labor and pooling of resources, and it is also necessary to ensure appropriate loans.

In the talks between Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, and a group of delegates of the SRFY Assembly it was pointed out that the isolation of the market within the republican and provincial boundaries is one of the basic obstructions for a more rapid association. The situation is now such that no work organization can invest in the unified market without obtaining the consent of the sociopolitical community. Such localism inflicts rather great damage to the entire economy.

KOSOVO PARTY COMMITTEE VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF DELEGATE SYSTEM

AU101709 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has held a session at which it discussed the significance of the ideological-political aspects of the realization of the delegate system. Mahmut Bakali presided over the session. The unanimous conclusion of the session is that the League of Communists must act more resolutely in the process of further developing the delegate system and democratizing social relations in the province. Milisav Milic reports:

Direct implementation of the delegate system has opened new opportunities for further developing and enriching national equality and the community of peoples and nationalities. For this reason the League of Communists must further intensify its efforts to ensure that in all parts of the delegate system the national interests will be democratically coordinated and settled in accordance with the LCY policy on national equality. Thereby the delegate system will become an even more important factor in bringing closer together all peoples and nationalities in the province and in strengthening their community.

Abedin Ferovic, executive secretary of the provincial committee of the League of Communists, believes that the function of the delegate system must find far stronger expression in economic stabilization and more rapid socioeconomic development of the province. However, although the relationships between management and decisionmaking are clearly defined within associated labor, various tendencies are apparent in individual communities. Such tendencies manifest themselves in the efforts of the technobureaucratic structures to manipulate the self-managing organs and in imposing ready-made decisions.

It was also pointed out during the discussion, in which Vezir Proksi, Kurtes Saliu, Muhamet Mustafa, Dusan Ristic, Sinan Hasani and others participated, that the decisionmaking process within the delegate system is still burdened by considerable influence of the executive organs, professional services and administrations.

For this reason the session insisted on the need for quicker development of the delegate system in local communities and the basic organizations of associated labor. The involvement of the League of Communists and other creative forces in efforts in that direction must be considerably greater.

CROATIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU121133 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Nov--By placing agriculture--that is, the currently important problems of development of the socioeconomic relations in agriculture--on the agenda of its 12th session, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia announced a very resolute political action in the republic to increase food production. The very preparations for today's session, preparations that extended over several months; the introductory report delivered at the session by Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee; the very lively discussion at the session, and the action program and operational plan of tasks for communists lead to the conclusion that food production in Croatia will assume the importance of a strategic economic branch in the coming medium-term plan period. That is especially true because the republic's natural potential is far greater than is being exploited today, and because there are enormous reserves not only for meeting the demand of the domestic market but also for exports that would enable Croatia to considerably reduce its negative balance of payments.

Relations within agriculture itself must be changed to ensure the utilization of the existing reserves. The Central Committee concluded that this primarily applies to establishing new socioeconomic relations based on income principles in the organizations of associated labor, more quickly and extensively associating labor and pooling resources, and forming reproduction entities extending from primary producers to trade sectors or the final consumers that will not be based on cost principles. In the same manner the prerequisites for increasing production by individual agricultural producers are their self-managing association with the organizations of associated labor, and an association of labor and pooling of resources that will guarantee the individual producers' share of the jointly realized income in accordance with their work contribution and invested resources.

What is required to promote and accelerate these processes is a permanent political action of the League of Communists and of all sociopolitical organizations, delegate bodies, chambers of economy and sociopolitical communities. The action program adopted today by the Central Committee especially emphasizes the duty of communists and their basic organizations in the struggle for changing the socioeconomic relations in agriculture and the agroindustrial complex.

LJUBLJANA CITY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES MISMANAGEMENT

LD110048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2027 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--Recent lapses and shortcomings in the work of specific work organizations in the city were stressed at the session tonight of the committee of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana which was chaired by Marjan Orczen. The mentioned lapses refer especially to the work of the city transportation enterprises, city communal enterprise and to the work of the Staninvest housing enterprise. For all these work organizations and especially for their senior management staff, who are members of the League of Communists, a political assessment of their activity will be asked for by appropriate municipal committees of the League of Communists. The poor work of the mentioned work organizations has been discussed several times by specific sociopolitical organizations in the city, and sharp criticism has been levelled against them also by the citizens.

For instance, the city transportation enterprise, without any extensive self-management consultations and without taking the interests of the citizens into account, canceled city bus service after midnight, while the city communal enterprise showed total ineptness during the recent heavy snowfalls. As an "argument" explaining away the poor functioning, to give an example, of the city communal enterprise, its senior management staff said that "this happened because they did not have telephones in their homes". All these manifestations, it was stressed at the session of the committee of the City Conference of the League of Communist of Ljubljana, require an immediate political assessment and also concrete responsibility must be accurately pinpointed.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN MINISTER--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, yesterday received Jose Luis Zapata, Venezuelan minister of information, who heads the Venezuelan delegation at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade, and exchanged views with him on cooperation between the two countries in information activities. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

USSR VISITOR--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federation for Physical Training. "During a friendly talk it was concluded that cooperation in the field of physical training and sports is successful and comprehensively developing within the framework of successful development of all Yugoslav-Soviet relations." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

GHANA'S MINISTER--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Dr Amon Nikoi, Ghana's minister of finance and economic planning, who is heading his country's delegation at the second meeting of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ghana. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, also received Dr Amon Nikoi yesterday. During the talks it was concluded that further joint efforts should be made to advance economic cooperation between the two countries by increasing their commodity trade and by developing long-term scientific-technical and production cooperation. Dr Amon Nikoi was received yesterday by Mikovan Zidar also, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

GDR DELEGATION IN MONTENEGRO--Yesterday in Titograd Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, received a GDR delegation headed by Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and reviewed with it past cooperation between Montenegro and the GDR as well as efforts to further advance that cooperation. It was noted that economic cooperation between Montenegro and the GDR is lagging behind objective opportunities. The GDR delegation has also visited Plevlja and held talks with representatives of Plevlja commune and the Plevlja cement factory on advancing cooperation. Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly, also received yesterday in Titograd the GDR delegation headed by Manfred Flegel and informed it of efforts to eliminate the consequences of the 1979 earthquake pointing out that the task of providing housing for the earthquake victims has been successfully fulfilled. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 6 AU]